G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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cratic theory, and finding none, he at length broke ground against the hitherto unassailed

the human race to serve the other, and that

the cherished fundamental principle of our

Government, the doctrines preached and fought

for through a bloody seven years' war, were a

man, and surrendered at discretion.

conflict going on between opposing principles

now brought into open collision. The North-

ern Democrats that adhere to the old organiza-

their party, and still preserve an ostensible

adherence to their old principles. Hence the

tion, in full reliance upon the power of truth

themselves in holes and corners, and, driving

them from every ambush, finish the triump

A VOICE FROM TEXAS.

The following letter from Texas is accompa-

nied by the name of the writer, and we have no

right to suppose that it was not written in good

aith by a friend of General Houston. We pub-

lish it therefore as an indication of the liberal

spirit which prevails in the most Southern State

n the Union. We must say, however, that the

suggestion of the writer, that General Houston

candidate for President, is very far from meet-

ing our approbation. The veteran Governor

lect of Texas is entitled to the respect of all

friends of peace and union, but his position is

not such, by a great deal, as would entitle him

to the support of the Republican party. He is not in any sense a Republican. He is not op-

posed to Slavery or to Slavery extension, and

his whole claim to Republican support is the

fact that he voted against the repeal of the

Missouri Compromise, and is determined to adhere to the Union, in the event of the election

well, but, on the other hand, it is true that Gen

Houston proclaims himself a supporter of the

policy of forcing a Pro-Slavery Constitution

upon the people of Kansas by fraudulent votes.

to the office of Governor. A moment's reflection

must satisfy our Texan correspondent, and all

others, that this single fact makes it impossible

You have doubtless long ere this heard the glorious result of our late election. Sam Houston is elected by about 8,000 majority. The

NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, Aug. 31, 1859.

The canvass has been a very exciting

upon Old Sam, to deteat him; but never due the "organizers" make a greater mistake than when they attempted to make electioneering material out of his record in Congress. It was urged against him that he had been influential in introducing the petition of the 3,000 Abolition preachers—a thing which he had a perfect right and which it was proper for him to do. It

for Republicans to support General Hous

even to entertain the proposition:

To the Editor of the National Era:

one. It seemed as though every sabuse that could be invented was

ould be taken up by the Republicans as their

already so hopefully begun.

ingenious and plausible.

all their cordiality, and I felt my heart warm in return, though I knew their welcome was for Luke's sake, not from personal friendship to wards me.

Scott is just grubbing up the old hop-vine, elly," said my friend to his wife. This remark called forth quite a chorus of regretful expressions, and made me ask for in-formation as to the cause of such universal in-

"Dituner," said a servant at the same moment; so I was fain to marshal my hostess to the dining-room, and endure uncomplainingly several jocose remarks on the subject of "hops," which were evidently generally understand which were evidently generally understood though I could not comprehend their mean

Much as I admired my host's charming fam-ily, I felt glad when he and I had the diningelves, with the prospect of an un "My wife was a very fall-in-love-with-able

person, seven-and-twenty years ago," said Luke, after the door had closed upon that lady.
"You need not tell me what she was, old fellet her know my opinion, if she were

sincerity in the mode you so feelingly hint at. But take my word for it, in those by gone days, Nelly would have been had to match. I was intended for the church, as you are aware, and went to college with that p out, during my first vacation, I met Nelly at

Christmas-party, and she changed everything."
"Did Nelly object to parsons, then?"
"No; but her father did. The old man was very rich, and had amassed his wealth by trade so he was determined to have a merchant, and no other, for a son-in-law. Nelly was dutiful though she owned her regard for me-and would enter into no engagement unsanctioned by her father. So the end of it was, that I never went back to Cambridge, but entered the old mer-chant's office as a clerk."

"Very chivalrous, I am sure; but I presume n would have resigned crowns as well as a tre—in prospective—to win Nelly."

"Say as you will, it requires some self-denia to give up such fair prospects as I had, and take to plodding and quill-driving, with no very definite notions of any reward. Old Stanley— Nelly's father—would only say that, if through my own unaided efforts, I should win a good position in the mercantile world, he would not refuse me when I asked for his daughter. In the mean while, I was allowed free tion with my beloved, and we were both young ough to wait a few years; for I was only

"For three years, I toiled like a galley-slave in my new vocation. Old Stanley smiled approvingly, and advanced me fairly enough; but still there was an awful hill to climb before I should dare to say a word about claiming Nelly, or, indeed, before circumstances would permit me to marry without pecuniary aid from her father. My whole capital amounted to £3,000; it was a legacy from a maiden aunt of 23,000; it was a legacy from a manden aunt or mine; and many times during these three pro-bationary years had I been tempted to specu-late with it, in the hope of taking fortune by storm, as it were, instead of winning it bit by

raid I, "though I always considered you a par-ticularly wide-awake individual. Do you re-member your school nick-name, 'All Eyes?'"

"To be sure I do; and I deserved it. Still,

than he actually possesses, commits a breach of the command, "Thou shalt not steal." Yet I have speculated desperately; and it is of my one gambling transaction I am going to speak. I had made such satisfactory progress under old Stanley's tuition, that at length he proposed I should invest my little capital, and become is partner to the amount I have named above do I remember leaving home on the morning of the day on which he made this proposi-tion. As I passed through the gate which led into the little shrubbery—you recollect the place, James, for you spent many a jovial day at our house when we were lads—I was attracted by the beautiful appearance of a hop-vine which twined lightly around a sapling hard by. I had watched its growth, and now, as its flow-ers trembled in the soft wind, I paused to admire it before I passed on my way. Before I returned in the evening, I had made arrange-Before I ments for becoming a partner in the great house of Stanley & Co., and my little capital

nces. I should be too much absorbed in meditating on my commercial prospects to notice small external objects. But such was not the case. As usual, I was 'all eyes:' and when I reached the little shrubbery-gate, I noed that the plant which, in the morning, peared as though scorched and withered. Cu ous to know the cause. I went immediately to he library, and took down a work which would enlighten me. In it I found a description of what is termed the 'hop-blight d, on comparing my own experience with it, had been thus suddenly struck with the dir Still, I was not quite satisfied; so I consulted the gardener, who happened to be at work or the lawn. He shook his head when he saw the vine. 'It is the blight, sure enough,' said he.
'Very few hops will there be this year. It comes in this way, and covers a great extent of country all at once, just as though a flame had

passed over it.'
"' Then you think,' said I, 'the crop will be spoiled?'
"'Not a bit of doubt of that, sir.'

"'That will do; thank you. I felt anxious to know what had spoiled my vine so sudden-"The man returned to his work, and I, never waiting for dinner, hurried back to town, to purchase every pocket of hops I could lay hold on. It was a desperate game, for I risked every farthing I possessed, but no more. Hops were hours before I began to buy there was as good a prospect for the coming season. Thanks to my being 'all eyes,' I was first in the field. I made no confidant—I did not even tell Nelly what I was doing. When old Stanley alluded to the I quietly requested permission to me a fool, for his offer was certainly a thing to jump at, and he informed Nelly, in my presence, and with a perceptible sneer, that I dear girl herself seemed almost hurt about it but I whispered to her that she must trust me entirely, and she said no more. Nelly had won-derful faith in my infallibility then. It would yout that venture of mine, for I grew quit haggard with keeping it to myself. And how I watched that solitary plant! If I saw the least signs of amendment in its appearance, I trembled; and the more the leaves drooped, the more did my spirits rise. I was like a fellow by the sick bed of one from whom he expects a rich legacy. You see I embarked not only my cash, but all my future prospects, in this one venture. If I lost the money, I knew I should be sure to lose Nelly also. The successful speculator is fêted as a shrewd man, and his fellows talk of his talent for business; the nlucky one is stigmatized as a gambler and a

But my anxieties did not last long. The cer failure in the crop of hops became known, and there was an outcry in the market. Nobody knew where all the hops were gone to. The brewers, calculating on diminished prices, had but few in hand when the blight came, and now they eagerly sought to increase their stock. You will guess how I held back, and then sent in my precious commodity in small quantities, and how my capital was quadrupled by the

"I see it all now," interrupted I; "you"—
"Stop, and let me finish. Don't be rude,
and spoil my story; it is nearly done. When I
had parted with my last parcel of hops, and
found myself the possessor of twelve instead of
three thousand pounds, I marched boldly into
old Stanley's office.

ship you were good enough to propose, said I. So you think of trusting your fortune in

e concern?'
"I took no notice of the implied taunt, but

Juliente.

answered. 'I wish to add a larger, not a small-er, amount to the capital of the firm. I have nine thousand pounds, the result of my first mercantile venture, to add to the three I possessed a short time back;' and then I told him all. I wish you could have seen the old fellow's face. It was not the money he cared for, after all, but the fact of me begins agine a greater compliment—'Swinton, you deserve to be my son in law.'
"I went home with him that day, and, after

linner, when Nelly-she had no mother-was going to withdraw, he said:

ding day.'
"And so she did, like a dear, dutiful daughter as she always was. Old Stanley behaved hand omely. This pretty home of ours was his wed ing-present, and cost more than all my fortune low," I replied; "she is charming still; and I I need not say now why it is called Hop Villa; and when I tell you that the old vine we lamented the death of, to-day, is a veritable scion of the one which laid the foundation of my happiness, you will not wonder at our regret "Just one question more, before we join the

> "Really and truly, yes. Remember, I ran the risk of losing money to win a home and a bride; and, having gained these, would I endanger them for money only, think you?"
> "True; you need not enlarge upon it. Now, let us go to the mistress of Hop Villa."

WASHINGTON. D. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859.

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A CARD.

It is due to the subscribers of the National Era to state that the paper will continue to be by its late editor and proprietor, in view of his and influence. intended absence in Europe.

The Era will remain true to the principles it ability will contribute to its editorial columns.

The value of the National Era as the representative of free principles at the National Capbusiness, but run no needless risks. Above ital, and to the family of its late editor as their all, I hold that he who endangers a pound more only available means of support, makes it my only available means of support, makes it my imperative duty to continue its publication without interruption.

MARGARET L. BAILEY.

Washington, July 11, 1859.

THE ELECTIONS.—The election in Vermon for Governor and other State officers, resulted in the success of the Republicans by an increased majority. The result of the Maine election, which took

place last Monday, had not reached us at the ime of our going to press. DOUGLAS DONE UP .- Both the National In

telligencer and the President's organ, the Constitution, have fired broadsides into Mr. Donglas's Magazine article. The Intelligencer, from a historical stand-point, fires right into his hull, was, I may say, in my hands, ready to rein- and with fatal effect, while the official paper, from the chop-logic side, cuts away his rigging. "Any person would suppose that, under such The old Whig organ, in its quiet way, makes a merciless exposure of the ignorance and presumption of the Illinois Senator; and shows clearly that he should never venture out of his sphere as a cross-road stump speaker, in which he is truly great and effective, by his artful appeals to the ignorant passions of his Egyptian constituency. Mr. Douglas has great natural force, but he is shallow to the last degree, and candor is not conspicuous among his virtues.

HARD TO BEAR .- The announcement that a Virginia State Senator is a member of the National (not Washington) Republican Committee, is creating quite an excitement in Virginia. The Washington States, the Douglas organ, says:

"The recent publication of the manifesto the Washington Republican National Com-mittee, with the signature of Alfred Caldwell attached to it, has created much excitement in Wheeling district, which he represents the Virginia Senate. The papers there are calling on him to resign, and the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer learns that many members of the Legislature from that section have inti-

Let them try it. Let them expel one mem ber for adhering to the Republican party, next winter, and they will have twenty, or perhaps

fifty, to expel at the succeeding session. HYPOCRISY UNMASKED. - The Washington Republic has received from a correspondent in Iowa an envelope enclosing two documents franked at Washington by Jesse D. Bright, bogus Senator from Indiana. The documents fraudulently franked in the name of a bogus Senator are sent from the "Iowa Democratic Club Rooms, Washington, Sept., 1859," and signed "G. Donnellan, Washington, D. C." Here, then, is a specimen of the honesty and consistency with which the laws relating to the franking privilege are enforced. It is well known that the honorable Mr. Bogus Bright has not been in Washington since the adjournment of Congress.

DEATH OF DR. BURNAP .- The Rev. Dr. Bur nap, the pastor of the First Unitarian Church f Baltimore, died last week, of an affection of the heart. He was a man of learning and virtue, and has published several works which are highly esteemed by the Unitarian body. NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE. -- Sen. Douglas's

speech at Columbus was published the day fola cost of \$497 for telegraphing. The Times shows great partiality to Mr. Douglas for an "independent" press, and defends his views of

offices. The remainder of the American party run a candidate of their own. The candidates Fusionists, Charles T. Olden; Americans

Peter J. Clark; "Democratic," C. V. R. Wright.

The American is said to belong to the Stockton party, and as Stockton has so much favor

The Constitution would not recognise its existence by name. It was regarded as an exceptional fact, a fungus on our system, which it was confidently expected would disappear with with the Administration as to have his son sent | the lapse of time. abroad as a foreign Minister, it is not improbable that this Stockton candidate is put on the track in order to divide the Opposition, for the Mr. Calhoun. Racking his restless brain,

BLOWING AWAY THE SMOKE.

While a confused and smoky discussion i going on all over the country on squatter sovereignty and kindred topics, it is an act of grace to endeavor to clear the atmosphere by a recur rence to first principles. If any celestial inteligence should alight upon this sphere, at any period of earnest discussion upon almost any subject of human investigation, we are of opinon he would conclude that the main object of the disputants was to befog their own understandings. Such a being we are quite sure would come to such a conclusion just now, should he look in upon the political discussions We set a Government in motion on this side

of our opponents. the Atlantic some seventy years ago, the great glory of which was, that it was to be a Government of the people. Its founders asserted the doctrine, that the rights of all men were equal, and that it was high time the trash and mummeries of the past were wholly discarded, and that people should be allowed to govern themselves, without the aid of sword, ceptre, or mitre : without the intervention of Conquerors, Kings, or Priests. The idea of all hereditary authority, of all titled authority, of all aristocracies, of every name and nature, was discarded. The theory was broad and simple in the extreme.

It was the simple democratic idea of human equality put into practice. It was first emodied in the Declaration of Independence, and afterward in the compact of union between the everal States, termed the Constitution. But these were the habiliments merely of the thought. They were but the frame of the picture. Everybody in America preached the new gospel of Liberty. The oppressed of all nations were invited to come and share its blessings. Men of New York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the new American Government there was no question raised among all mankind. It was standings of the masses of the Democratic everywhere regarded as the realization, at last, of the hopes of patriots and philosophers through.

Nass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, of the hopes of patriots and philosophers through. The great and glorious and plausible. the new American Government there was no ticate plain questions, and befog the underout the world. The great and glorious and heaven-born doctrine of human equality had at length found a resting place on earth, and its apostles were deified in the hearts of millions, who glorified God that they had lived to see that blessed day. The American Republic reared itself to view like some tall monument, with its head in the skies. It was seen, known, beloved, throughout the world, and the highedited and published under the provision made est hopes were entertained of its example

Now, if there ever was a fair start for a Government on earth, it was this. If ever a simple idea got expression in practice, it was this. It seemed impossible that human sophistry could make out, or even attempt to make out, that has always advocated. Writers of eminent idea got expression in practice, it was this. It Its literary department will be placed in able make out, or even attempt to make out, that of genuine Democracy can afford to patiently hands, and no effort will be spared to make the our Government was anything but a demo- wait the subsidence of all this froth of disquisipaper as nearly as possible what it has always cratic republic, in the broadest sense. In this view, the country had only plain sailing be- The Northern wing of the Democratic organi-

> Individuals and parties might dispute about measures of administration, but the fundamental principles of the Government were semental principles of the Government were secure. The only thing to be done and demonstrated was the fact, that our theory was sound, and capable of being put into practice. In a word, to show that Republicanism was not a dream, and that man was capable of self-gov-

Such was the career opened to the new American nation. Early in our history, a party was formed that looked with great jealousy upon every suggestion and movement that appeared like abridging the full and free operation of the new idea. The power of the new central Government was regarded with distrust and suspicion. It was feared to be not close enough in its dependence upon the people. It had a body of judges, who were a Supreme Court of law, who held their offices for life. It had a Congress, which had a great scope of Such was the career opened to the new had a Congress, which had a great scope legislative power, whose authority might be abused to the prejudice of the liberty of the people of the several States. This party, which took the name of Anti-Federal, and afterward of the Democratic party, early set about expounding its views in regard to the authority of the Federal Court, the Federal Executive, and the Federal Legislature. It was early impressed with the necessity of a rigid limitation of the authority of all these branches of the Governnent within the strictest limits of constitutional nterpretation. This party was pre-eminently watchful of the reserved rights of the States. It held that these were the only real bulwark of personal liberty. It urged these views with

uch pungency and effect, that the States Rights party became a synonym for the Democratic For a long period, the Democratic party was very consistent and very efficient in its endeavors to keep the Federal Government in its true sphere, and secure the free and unembarrassed working of the democratic idea on which the Government rested. The rights of the people, the rights of man, hostility to monopolies and aristocracies, dread of Federal, horror of monarchical power, were its constant themes. This career, on the basis of these ideas, built that party up, and consolidated its power, till it has ruled the country systematically in almost unbroken succession. Along with these fundamental ideas and principles, it has associated its neasures of government. These measures have ometimes been consistent with its principles, and sometimes not. They have partaken of the character of all measures of government a all times. They have been by turns good, bad, and indifferent. These measures, when bad, or repugnant to the popular sentiment, have been carried by the strength of the general principles professed by the organization. These have always had such deep root and hold of the popular heart, that much has been forgiven to the managers of the Democratic party for the time, much has been tolerated and voted that was not liked, rather than submit to see an antagon ist party supplant the genuine representative of the true American Democracy in the administration of the Government. A fundamental idea, deeply graven in the heads and hearts of the masses, has been always considered of such vital consequence by them, that they have deemed it better to submit temporarily to bad measures, rather than jeopard the safety of the ing it from power.

fundamental doctrines of the party by dismiss-We had then, at the outset in our natio career, and for many years, a democratic the lowing its delivery in the New York Times, at ory of government, and a Democratic party to maintain that theory. A large portion of this party lay in the Southern slave States. Of this portion, a small fraction were restive and because they were surrounded with slaves of African descent, and saw that that theory was fatal to the perpetuity of their system of labor.

New Jersey Politics.—A large portion of the Americans of New Jersey have united with the Republicans in support of a ticket for State

hesitant in accepting the democratic theory, because they were surrounded with slaves of African descent, and saw that that theory was fatal to the perpetuity of their system of labor. Nevertheless, their numbers were few, and their not go out of the Union so long as Sam Houston lives. There is a strong Free-Soil sentition lives. There is a strong Free-Soil sentition lives. run a candidate of their own. The candidates tors of the time among them were outspoken for Governor, of the three parties, are as followed against the institution of Slavery. The Declaration of Independence struck at its roots, and the Constitution would not recognise its exist-

> Things stood thus till late in the career of laxing his yast ingenuity, to find some co

ent solution, some logical disposition of the question of Slavery, consonant with the democratic theory, and finding none, he at length here ground against the hithest president. Houston is not so fastidious that he would obbroke ground against the hitherto unassailed doctrine of the equality of human rights. He boldly denied it, and asserted the monstrous proposition that the Almighty created one part of the human race to serve the other, and that proposition that the Almighty created one part GERRIT SMITH'S LETTER. The Hon. Gerrit Smith has issued a circular

letter, giving his reasons for declining to take a lelusion and a sham. The audacity of the eclaration struck his followers dumb. The part in celebrating the anniversary of the Jerry escue. He does so in consequence of the a proposition was so gross, so odious, so utterly leged fact that the great body of those who asstile to the teachings of the Revolutionary era and the convictions of republicans every-where, that Mr. Calhoun for some time stood have since united themselves with parties and alone. Political events rapidly conspired to churches which acknowledge the lawfulness give his position support. Little by little, the of Slavery. Mr. Smith deems this inconsisten South edged over upon Mr. Calhoun's ground. cy unpardonable, and will not engage in the sham of celebrating the Jerry rescue in such At length the whole slaveholding community, including the remains of the old Whig party, who had always followed the lead of Mr. Clay

condemning Slavery, gradually veered round length his views of the parties of the day, and to declare that he has no faith in any of them. nto the wake of the bold South Carolina states-He seems to look upon the Republican party as being but little better than those which open This brief narrative exposes the great turning-point in American politics which has origin- ly profess to uphold Slavery; and he sees no prospect of emancipation except in insurrecated the wordy discussions of the present day tion, and he regards insurrection as "a terrible on popular sovereignty in the Territories, and remedy for a terrible wrong." He says: various other aspects of the Slavery "It is perhaps vain, as respects its effect or question that just now occupy public atten-tion. What causes all the ado is the violent

strate against voting for those who believe in law for Slavery, or, in other words, against Pro-Slavery voting. It is perhaps too late to bring Slavery to an end by peaceable means—too late to vote it down. For many years, I have feared, and published my fears, that it must go tion are struggling to find a position on which they can unite with the slaveholders' wing of out in blood. My speech in Congress on the Nebraska bill was strongly marked with such vited to come and share its blessings. Men of all colors and conditions, the poor and the rich, the bond and the free, all, everywhere, were solicited to come and partake of the waters of our life of Liberty freely. Of the character of our life of Liberty freely. Of the character of the most intelligent and noble of the black men who fall in my way, the control of the country of the country is filled, from the essays of Douglas down to the piddling paragraphs of country journals. In all, the effort is the same, namely, to sophismoble of the black men who fall in my way, the country is filled. fears. These fears have grown into belief. So eived by the Liberty party ingenious and plausible.

The old Northern Democratic organization having already suffered great losses from having openly shifted position on the question of Slavery, its leaders, who wish to preserve it for their own purposes, are driven into this hot pursuit of some position, some apology, some satisfactory explanation, or some theory that satisfactory explanation, or some theory that will exculpate their criminality, and enable the party to retain its vitality, and insure future triumphs. There is no end, therefore, to the Columbia, nor to abolish the inter-State traffic satisfactory explanation, or some theory that in human flesh. Nay, it goes so far as to ad mit that the slavery of black men (it would no variety of views and considerations, the novel argumentations, the delusions, and follies, put

> ring the existence of this new and misnamed Republican party.
>
> "The Republican writers and orators dezation, in this search after a common principle and bond of union with the South in its new position, are engaged in an effort which must Slavery by the help of its 'natural ally,' the Northern Democracy. But do not these writers branch, determined not to break their Southern connections, daily approach nearer and nearer to this consummation. Various leading Northern men and Northern presses have already one by one openly repudiated the dogma of course lights and grown beyond in this case.

men in the States and Canada should see no hope for their race in the practice and policy of white men. No wonder they are brought to he conclusion that no resource is left to the tions, then, we may look any year, any month, any day. A terrible remedy for a terrible wrong! But come it must, unless anticipated by repentance and the putting away of the terrible wrong."

Mr. Smith is quite mistaken in representing the Republican party as admitting the legality of Slavery in the slave States. When and where has it been admitted? No proof of the tatement can be produced. What the Republican party admits is this, viz : that Slavery is a local institution of the States, with which the Federal Government cannot interfere. We no more admit the legality of Slavery in South Carolina than we do the legality of Polygamy in Turkey, and yet we deny that Congress has any right to abolish either. They are matters oreign to the jurisdiction of Congress. That

Yet, while we make this admission, we by n means concede that the Federal Governmen can do nothing for the cause of emancipation We maintain, on the contrary, that it can and will do a great deal for that cause, when the of a Republican President. This is all very Republicans obtain power. A Republican Administration will foster and encourage the spread of its principles among the people North and South. This is a common principle present Administration, including its infamous of action with all parties, and there can be doubt of its efficacy in building up a party in He voted for the Lecompton Constitution, and the South friendly to emancipat The boasts of it in a speech, made since his election friends of Freedom in the border slave States have already conquered the right of free speech, with the whole weight of the Federal Government against them. Then what may they not do with the Government to sustain them? Four years of Republican rule would make it forever impossible to reinstate a Pro-Slavery party in power. The number of the free States would be increased to nearly double that of the slave States. The Slave Oligarchy ton is elected by about 8,000 majority. The Democracy of Texas, which has so long been thought to be invincible, has been completely overthrown; they are routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. Their ultra Slavery notions have been knocked into pi, and they have quietly concluded to remain a while longer in the same Union with our Republican brethren of the would be broken down as a political organization tion, and all idea of extending and perpet

ating Slavery would be abandoned. We think that we are not over sanguin ipating these as the results of a Repub lican triumph. Then let not Mr. Smith des pair, or be too impatient. Let him abando the apprehension and discourage the suggest which even he admits to be "a terrible ren

He and his friends have it in their power contribute materially to this grand practical result of taking the Federal Go right, and which it was proper for him to do. It was said that Houston had promised to submit with respectful homage to an Abolition President. Houston admits it; says he will still do an Anti-Slavery character to the Federal Government out of Pro Slavery hands, and putting it into Anti-Slavery hands. They may help us in giving an Anti-Slavery character to the Federal Government out of Pro Slavery hands, and putting it into Anti-Slavery hands. They may stand idle and neutral out of taking the Federal Government out of Pro Slavery hands, and putting it into Anti-Slavery hands in the Federal Government out of the Anti-Slavery hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the Property hands in the Federal Government out of the it; and the honest, conservative yeomanry of ernment, or they may stand idle and neutral Texas have said by their votes that they are We will not suspect them of giving the prefer We will not suspect them of giving the prefer ence to the Pro-Slavery party.

The Slavery Propagandists have a very different estimate of the effects of a Republican triumph from that entertained by Mr. Smith ton lives. There is a strong Free-Soil sentiment among her people, especially among the laboring classes, and this sentiment is not without its advocates among the very ablest of the Texas papers. They condemn, as they should, this aristocracy of slave labor, and advocate the true dignity of free labor. As a general thing, these were the characteristic views of the supporters of Houston in this canvass.

Houston is much talked of for the Presidency. It can hardly be expected that he will

"It will be said that these insurrections will

dency. It can hardly be expected that he will receive the nomination of the Charleston Con-vention, nor do I believe he would fancy the "It will be said that ther

tirely certain that these insurrections will be put down promptly, and before they can have spread far? Will telegraphs and railroads be too swift for even the swiftest insurrections? e rendered useless in an hour. too, that many, who would be glad to face the insurgents, would be busy in transporting their wives and daughters to places where they would be safe from that worst fate which husbands ent Southern men would laugh at the idea insurrection, and would quickly dispose e. But trembling as they would for their

where, so much as in the South, men would be likely, in a formidable insurrection, to lose the most important time, and be distracted and "When the day of her calamity shall have come to the South, and fire, and rape, and slaughter, shall be filling up the measure of her affliction, then will the North have two reasons

"First, That she was not willing (whatever diate and universal emancipation.
"Second, That she was not willing to vote

Slavery out of existence.
"Then too, when, alas, it will be too late. of our Southern brethren, both black and white how shameful and of what evil influence was the apostacy of those 'Jerry Rescuers,' who were guilty of falling from the 'Jerry level,' nd casting Pro-Slavery votes.

"But why should I have spoken of the sor-

rows that await the South? Whoever he may be that foretells the horrible end of American Slavery, is held both at the North and at the South to be a lying prophet—another Cassandra. The South would not respect her own Jefferson's prediction of servile How then can it be hoped that she will respect another's? If the South will not with her own on 'tremble' when reflecting that 'God is just,' if she will not see with her own Jefferson that 'the Almighty has no attribute which can take side with 'her in 'a contest' with her slaves, then who is there, either North or South, that is capable of moving her fears and helping her to safety?
"Respectfully, your friend, GERRIT SMITH."

In Mr. Smith's terrible prophecy of insur, rection, we trust and believe that "the wish' is in no degree " father to the thought."

WHITE SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.

It is not more than four or five years ago since the Slavery propagandists of Virginia proached the idea that Slavery is the natural and proper condition of the laboring classes, whether white or black, and that it was simply question of time when this theory was to be reduced to practice.

The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Gov. merous quotations from these journals, and from a work by Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, unles liscussion of the subject has been dropped for he present, but the bread cast upon the waters

We some months ago recorded the case of dred thousand illiterate poor whites of Virginia | iating terms which he proposes." have been thus disposed of in the Southern The Clayton (Ala.) Ranner, also a Demomarkets, we are unable to say, but doubtless a good many.

We clip the following account from the Mobile Mercury, which is taken from a country not elected, some Abolition

whites. In the case before the court, witnesses happened to be at hand who could prove the edom of the poor girl; but if she had been kidnapped in Virginia or North Carolina, instead of a neighboring county in Georgia, her doom as a slave for life would have been sealed forever! How many such poor whites there are now writhing under the lash of the slavedriver, God only knows. It is fortunate that Kan these victims have the sympathies of the com. munity; but even this degree of resistance to Slavery may yet be subdued, when the "sociology" of Fitzhugh and the Enquirer come to be

thoroughly appreciated.

The article referred to is as follows: "A WHITE GIRL LIBERATED FROM SL. VERY .- Patience Hicks, a young woman about years of age, (says the Abbeville Banner,) to was held as a slave by John Guilford, a citizen of this county, under a bill of sale made to him by one James C. Wilson, was brought before Judge Williams under a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by Mrs. Cassey Ann Hicks, the mother of said girl, who arrived in the town of Abbeville on Tuesday, the 9th inst. On the trial of the case, it was proved that Wilson went to the house of Mrs. Hicks, in Columbus, Ga., about the first of last March, where he remain ed sick for several weeks. On his recovery, he desired to marry the young lady, and finding that her mother was opposed to the marriage, he stole her away, and brought her to the house of Rev. John Guilford, to whom he sold her for a slave. On his return to Columbus, he procured her brother, a boy about 15 years old, and sold him to a gentleman in Georgia. The girl has worked on a plantation, and is considbly sunburnt, which makes her appear rather But we think that we have many people who are recognised as white persons, who are of a darker complexion than this girl, even in her present condition. The mother, is only in few exceptional cases, that leading girl, even in her present condition. The mother, brother, and sister of the girl are all destitute of means, but the humanity and benevolence of our citizens has contributed liberally to the poor, unfortunate people. Below we give the judgment of the court:

"Patience L. and Cassey Ann Hicks, vs. John Guilford, Contestant. "Under writ of Habeas Corpus

" PROBATE COURT, August 11, 1859. "In this case, Cassey Ann Hicks sued out a writ of habeas corpus for the daughter of Patience L. Hicks, and Cassey Ann Hicks, the infant daughter of said Patience L., who were held in Slavery by John Guilford, of Henry county, said State of Alabama, on the grounds that said Patience L. Hicks, and her daughter, the said Patience L. Hicks, and her daughter has the said Patience L. Hicks has Cassey Ann Hicks, are not slaves, but free white persons, which, being controverted by said John Guilford, the trial came up before me at Abbeville, in said county, on the 11th of August, 1859. The defendant's (Guilford) counsel moved to dismiss the petition and writ of habeas corpus for want of jurisdiction, and referred to the case Field vs. Milly Walker et al., 17th Ala, page 80. The court overruled said motion, on the ground that said petition and said writ of habeas corpus claimed the said writ of habeas corpus claimed the said nee L. and Cassey Ann Hicks as free white persons, and not as free negroes, as in the case referred to. The court then proceedare free white persons. Three of the witnesses knew the said Patience L. from her Cassey Ann, must have come to the knowledge of the said John Guilford within a short

the whole South with horror? And is it en- Guilford pay all costs in this case, for which "G. W. WILLIAMS, Judge of Probate. "The counsel for Guilford have taken the use to the Supreme Court, not with the ex-

> the expectation of clearing Guilford of the A DOUGLAS DODGE - THE CRY OF STOP THIEF.

by the leading organs of the Southern slave holding Democracy as a Free-Soiler, a traitor, ved ones, I know of no part of the world and a publisher of incendiary essays, endeavors to divert the public attention, and make its candidate less odious, by raising a hue and cry after Mr. Seward. Day after day, it discourses upon the "irrepressible conflict," and appeals to the Southern Democracy to declare in favor of open rebellion, in the event of Mr. Seward's election to the Presidency! This is cool! Now. mark what the South says of Senator Douglas, the attitude of the South at this point) to share with her in the expense and loss of an immerity the leading paper of the South saves Enquirer, the leading paper of the South, says So far, then, as the great question of prin ciple involved is concerned, there is no material difference between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Seward. Both deny the inalienable right of the common to all the States, every species of prop erty which any citizen may lawfully hold with in the limits of any one of the States. Mr. Sev ard attributes the power to abrogate this right in Harpers' Monthly. They are writ to a great Federal legislative body, where the an easy and graceful pen, and although not beattempt would be met with the strenuous oppo-sition of a full body of Southern Representatives, whose action and deliberation are constant subjects of watchful attention and jealous away an idle hour. Of these sketches, "The comment to the whole people of the Union. Pride of Moses Grant" and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House, and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House," are the best of the Old Brown House, and the Old Brown House, a Mr. Douglas attributes the same power to iso-lated and obscure local authorities, among whom the slaveholders of the Union may h altogether excluded, even from partial representation, whose members and constitue

obnoxious in theory with that of Mr. Seware

The Enquirer of the 7th September concludes another long article, upon Mr. Douglas's essay in Harper's Magazine, as follows : "Mr. Douglas's essay can be regarded in no other light than as an incendiary ducument, calculated to produce nothing less than a rep lately disgraced the soil our Territories. We publish it only for the purpose of pointing out its errors, and of warning the conservative men a valuable number, and worthy of the high has vet assumed.

The Tuskegee (Ala.) Demovrat, at the close of an article on the subject of the next Presi-

Wise, and the Richmond Examiner, the organ it would be at the loss of our own independence of Senator Hunter, were both warmly engaged and self-respect; we would again invite feel in agitating the new dogma of white Slavery.

Our readers will remember that we made numerous quotations from these journals and the known that the South will not be held to the support of even the Charleston nomination, from a work by Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, unless the nominee and platform be both acceptable—let the Southern people take this discussion of the subject has been dropped for position, and maintain it; and it may then be we are determined, may give us our rights. has after many days been returned to them.

We are determined, may give us our rights.

But should they still refuse, and still persist in the subject of the importation of African slaves ruinous work of destroying the integrity and vather States respectively; but, viewing it as a soil in the Southwest, and has begun to sprout forth.

I didity of the Constitution, let it be borne in mind, that we have a remedy—desperate but effectual—the remedy of secession. Though defeated by trade, it is perhaps needless to speak of the remedy of secession. the remedy of secession. Though defeated by trade, it is perhaps nee the Black Republicans, yet our condition would arise in such a white girl from Arkansas who was sold into slavery in Louisiana; and we now have two cases of "poor whites" in Georgia being sold into Alabama Slavery. How many of the huard the success with Douglas would pledge us to the continuance of the Union upon the humil-

cratic paper, uses the following language : "Availability! Oh, thou cursed exigency how often hast thou supplied us with rulers! It is a poor plea to set up, that if Douglas is paper, the name of which is not given, but which is printed in the county where the white girl and her brother were held in playery.

It will be remarked that the onus of proof of freedom is thrown by the laws of Alabama, or rity, faithfulness of political purpose, Seward by the practice of her courts, upon her poor Hale, Giddings, Greeley, or any other of the most desperate Abolitionists known to us, rank

far ahead of Douglas." The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, the central organ of the Alabama Democracy, of the 7th has an article headed "Who is Stephen" the African slave market were thrown open to A. Douglas?" In answer to the question, it the present wealth, enterprise, and staple stin

says, among other things, that-"The Administration and the Democratic tion of those we now have, party were about to achieve a triumph, and Kansas was on the eve of admission. But in that critical moment, there was one man who contrary to the expectations of those by whon he had been petted and praised, deserted the party which had been accustomed to look up to him as a leader, and threw the weight of his great talents on the side of its fees. There was developed by slave labor in some of its fee one man who leagued himself with the enemies of the South and the Constitution, in order 'to perpetrate a monstrous wrong on the country There was one man who identified himself with the Black Republicans, and went over 'with his little clique of Free-Soilers' to the ranks of the enemy. That man was Stephen A. Dou las, of Illinois. His treason was successfu That man was Stephen A. Do the Administration was defeated, and the Le compton Constitution rejected. But his defection was not witnessed in silence by the party which he had deserted, and the Southern people whom he had outraged and betrayed. mark of shame, like the glaring infamy of the 'Scarlet Letter,' had been fastened upon the South, and she demanded that he who had een foremost in the act of wrong should be riven from the party which depe

her aid for its greatest triumphs. And he was epelled from the party." The Mississippian, the leading paper in the racy, a low attempt at wit at the expense State, and the organ of Jefferson Davis, habit- Mr. Sumner, as follows: ually speaks of Mr. Douglas in opprobrious terms, calling him a Free Soiler, a traitor, a rary, evidently an ardent admirer of the Mass leserter, &c. Indeed, this is the general tenor is only in few exceptional cases, that leading but disappointed "Democrats" in the South speak of him with respect, and express a willingness to support him for the Presidency.

Sumner is recovering. He is in Paris, where he had his spinal marrow taken out, scraped soaked in oil, and replaced, his muscular memory. The hue and cry attempted to be raised by the Washington States against Seward and "Sew. ardism," is a mere ruse, intended to relieve the he says.' odium of Douglas, by bringing into view another man whom it believes to be still more endorses and approves the cowardly and brut odious. But we have shown, in the above ex-

Seward! Mr. Douglas will have a majority of the Reform movement in Baltimore, whose object Northern delegates to the Charleston Convenis the suppression of Pluguglyism. It is tion on his side, but they will not dare to put dent that its repugnance to ruffianism is bas him in nomination, against the almost unanion special grounds; and if the ruffians below mous South. It is well known that the strength to the "Democratif" party, they are cordial of the party is in the South; that neither Mr. Douglas nor any other man of his party stands society, and their victims made the butt of it any chance to carry any one of the States which ridicule. voted for Fremont; and yet these are the States which are to put him in nomination. There is little more propriety or justice in the delegates Baltimore Reform meeting, called by two thou from these Republicon States controlling the sand merchants and mechanics doing bust Charleston Convention, than there would be in ness, adopted a preamble and resolutions which the Southern Opposition controlling the Republin strong language depict the lawless villain ed to hear the testimony in said case, when four witnesses took the stand, and proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the said Patience L. and her daughter, Cassey Ann, gandists become the veriest doughfaces, and The resolutions provide for the appointment ton or not. We give them credit for too much rth, against whose evidence nothing has spirit and too much sincerity to believe for a der. They disavowed any party predilection moment that they will appropriate Mr. Douglas has repudiated the Southern doc

THE REVIEW

Manual of Scientific and Practical Agricultur L. Campbell. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackis For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. From a cursory examination of the above pectation of again enslaving the girl, but with pages, we should think that this work would be found of much value by the farming portion of the community, and more especially by the agriculturists of the South and West, to which sections of the United States it professes to be The Washington States, which supports fo particularly adapted. The author holds th the office of President a man who is denounced chair of Physical Science in Washington Col lege, Va., but, as he says in the preface. an entire stranger to the plow handle and th hoe, and therefore claims a higher position that of mere 'book-farmer.' And, indeed, i all the different departments of agriculture, h seems to speak from such a thorough knowledge and understanding of the subject as will render the useful and practical hints scattered through these pages of the greatest advantage to the who make use of them. This work will be found to combine principles and practice more completely than many of the books on agriculture now in use, and as a text-book for studens is quite invaluable My Third Book. By Louisa Cha

York . Harper & Br

"My Third Book" is a pleasing collection tales, many of which, we believe, first appeared traying any great marks of individuality in the author, still are of sufficient interest to wile the Old Brown House" are the best. On their first appearance, some years ago, they widely read, and much admired.

The book is well printed in large type, and handsomely bound. The Christian Examiner

No. CCXV, for September, 1859, contains the following articles: 1. The Future of Man and Brute. 2. Th Growing and Perpetual Influence of Shak speare. 3. Art and Artists. 4. Congregation alism. 5. The Poet Percival. 6. The Book of Job. 7. The War and the Peace, 8, Re. view of Current Literature.

The first and second articles are particular

NOT ANY, WE THANK YOU .- Senator Jeffer son Davis, in his speech at Jackson, Miss., or the 16th of July, declares that while he is in favor of repealing the laws which prohibit the slave trade, so as to remit the subject to State jurisdiction, he is opposed to the importation of Africans into Mississippi. That State he thinks, has enough slaves of American birth: but while he has no wish to see his State engage in the foreign trade, he thinks that Texas and the Western Territories are in great need of African "help." He says .

"I have said that I would prefer to leave the to prevent the importation of Africa opinion with those who prate of the Christian master. It is not the interest of the African, but of Mississippi, which dictates m people-the free, intelligent, high-minded sou

of the governing race. "Her arm is no doubt st presence of a due proportion of the servil caste; but it might be paralyzed by such a which would promote the more

"This conclusion in relation to Missis s based upon my view of her present con tion, not upon any general stance, it is not supposed to "All of these countries, which can only be developed by slave labor in some of its form and which, with a sufficient supply of Africa slaves, would be made tributary to the gre mission of the United States, to feed the bu gry, to clothe the naked, and to establish pear

and free trade with all mankind." To this kind advice on the part of Sensto Davis, Texas has responded in thunder tones No! By a majority of 8,000, it tells the Mis sissippi Senator that it will not invite an influ of African barbarism. So the agitation Mississippi in behalf of Texas is altogether

which has affected neutrality in politics, and a character for decency and moderation, repr duces, from the stews of negro driving Demo "CHARLES SUMNER AGAIN. - A CORTEM

PARTISAN MALIGNITY .- The Baltimore Si

chusetts Senator, thus rejoices at the happy fects produced upon his shocked system by a inent surgeons in Europe : " We are pleased to learn that Hon. Charl

branes operated upon, his nerves taken of aired, and replaced, and is in a fair way of covery. He will resume his Senato It is clear, from this paragraph, that the St ruffianism which has made an invalid of a U

tracts, that of the two, the South prefers Mr. | ted States Senator for three years past. The Sun is the chief organ and advocate of the new sustained by that journal in their outrages upon

THE BALTIMORE REFORM MEETING.-TI which has for some years past ruled that city a committee to call on the Mayor, and request the appointment of the best men for judges election, and a special police force to keep of

HENDRICKS HAS NOT RESIGNED .- The Ho trine of protection to Slavery in the Territories | Thomas A. Hendricks expects to be nominate by Congressional and Judicial intervention, in by the Black Democracy of Indiana for the after he claims to have purchased them by Congressional and Judicial intervention, in by the Black Democracy of Indiana for the Wilson; and, after a full hearing of the language too emphatic ever to be forgiven by office of Governor of that State, and, in order evidence on both sides, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that said Patience L. Hicks, and her daughter, Cassey Ann Hicks, be, and they are hereby, disobarged from the service of said John Gailford, and be restored to her mother, the said Cassey Ann Hicks, and that the said John Mr. Scward.

He can hope nothing from that quarter, and stated through the newspapers that he has resigned the office of Commissioner of the Land signed the office of Commissioner of the Land of the country as any Republican, not excepting Mr. Scward.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIO The Republican State Conv.

No. 663.

reek, and, after the usual prelic nated the following ticket for St. Secretary of State-Elias W Onondaga.

Comptroller—Robert Dennist

Attorney General—Charles C State Engineer-Orville W.

ny. Treasurer-Philip Dorsheime Canal Commissioner-Ogder Judge of Appeals-Henry E.

York. State Prison Inspector-Day. Schenectady.

Clerk of Appeals—Charles H Great harmony is said to ha well as a degree of enthusiasm which are the sure harbingers Platform adopted is sound and

Mr. Parke Goodwin, from th Mr. Parke Goodwin, from the Resolutions, reported the follow Resolved, That the Republic State of New York, in Convenience of New York, in Convenience, and practicability of the Automorphism of the New York, in the New York, in the New York, in the New York, in the New York, which was a proposited by the New York, in the New Yo ntion at Philadelphi June, 1856.
Resolved, That Freedom is u Resolved, That Fleetinal, and Slavery exceptions that the Government of the I the exercise of its powers, while is the same of the I the same of the I the I

ble spirit of this important man Resolved, That the Territori

Resolved, I not the Territorian States are the property of th United States; that the Consferred upon Congress all needfulations respecting the said Terit is the right and duty of Congress the conferred to the dian of their welfare, to pre forever from all political and a and particularly from the infa nstitution of domestic sle solved. That the counter which has been given to the the political party which calls the political party which calls craite party, has encouraged the aggressive Oligarchy to put the enactment by Congress of the Territories, and for the re barous, inhuman, and detestable can slaves, against which sche can slaves, against which sene
can party hereby pledges itsel
sarnest and unrelaxing energy
Resolved, That the Adminis
isting President, James Buch
marked throughout by a reckl
expenditure, which has raised penses of the Federal Government on hundred millions of dollar schemes, which propose an ad thirty millions of dollars, to co timent on important questions and by an entire, wanton, and

donment of the great principle and individual freedom, which ve and glorious characteristics Resolved, That we hold it the General Government to se of the public lands for the fi of the public lands for the in-pation of the emigrant, in acc provisions of the bill introdu-at the last session by Mr. Gro-nia, which bill was supporte-can members of Congress g posed as generally by the R the Slave Power.

Resolved, That American the world as such are entitled. the world, as such, are entitle

perpetual, efficient, and fearl the Federal Government; th we abhor and reprobate the we abhor and reprobate the present Federal Administration the adopted citizens who may foreign countries, either for press or pleasure, to the terfreach drill-sergeants, and and that, rejecting as we do aliasting legislation as unequallation of 1856, which prespirit of our institutions, as we see the principles of th equality of rights of all citizen Resolved, That the Republic the Canals of the State as a wealth and power, and that it aining them as the property Resolved, That the Republished

favor of the immediate comple ment of the Canals and that late report of the State Engine exhibits the facts that all th Oswego, and Cayuga Canals ance with the original plans, be comparatively small sum, we of the Legislature to provide next session for the completion Resolved, That we are in firment of the floating debt of t vided for by the act passed A that we urge upon the elector approve of the provisions of the next election. Resolved, That the name a

Republican party, the exigen it into existence, and its eq recognition of the claims and its members, whatever may be litical and partisan antecedent that it is an organization of l views, to which any sincere Federal Administration may terms of perfect equality, and can party will cordially welco be attracted to its ranks, w The reading of the resolutions with loud applause. They we

mously.

The State General Committee lst district—James Kelly, I niere, and James W. Nye, of 2d district—Rollin Sandfor den, of Orange; and F. W rict-John L. Schoo larles L. Beale, of Columbia ichardson, of Rensselaer. 4th district—Thomas R. William A Dodd, of 5th district-John Wilkinson Henry Fitzhugh, of Oswego gerford, of Jeffersou. 6th district-William Smyt

ber, of Cortland; and I district-S. C. Cuyler, n Valkenburgh, of Steube 8th district—E. P. Reynol The Tribune gives the foll "Mr. Leavenworth was for

has already served the State and distinction in the same of a how nominated. Mr. Denily a Free-Soil Democrat; he company of house of the same of house of the same reputation as a man of busin minister the important office now brought forward with wis ey. Mr. Myers was also form while Mr. Story was a Whig-is one of the best known an examed members, of the Reamembers of the Re i he was formerly a Dem Judge Davies, the candida ee of Judge of the Court industrious and pains-taking a preme Court of this city, to was elected by the American derstand aright the speeches vention last night, he is nom American, but as an adheren can party; besides, the sense was decidedly against any decidedly against any of mericans. In point of ladge Davies is fully upench for which he is now

only objection that is lines him is, that he has already of the title of the on Market property

THE REVIEW a cursory examination of the above e should think that this work would be much value by the farming portion munity, and more especially by the agri of the United States it professes to he Physical Science in Washington Col , but, as he says in the preface, "is no e stranger to the plow-handle and the nere 'book-farmer.' " And, indeed, ir ifferent departments of agriculture, ges of the greatest advantage to thos

ead, and much admired.

The Christian Examiner

CCXV, for September, 1859, contai

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of the importation of African slaves to tes respectively; but, viewing it as ut-appracticable to obtain the repeal of the 1813, so as to reopen the African slave t is perhaps needless to speak of the

my purpose is the freest interchange as, I will say that in such event the Star

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would justify such denunciation can flow would justify such denunciation can flow he transfer of a slave from a savage to a an master. It is not the interest of the n, but of Mississippi, which districts

the States, her power to maintain con-onal and natural rights, depend upon her —the free, intelligent, high-minded sous

governing race.

Fr arm is no doubt strengthened by the ce of a due proportion of the servile but it might be paralyzed by such an as would probably follow, if the gates of rican slave market were thrown open to seent wealth, enterprise, and staple stimulation of the State. I would prefer a policy would promote the more equal distributions we now have.

his conclusion in relation to Mississin

and conclusion in relation to mississipped upon my view of her present condi-act upon any general theory. For in, it is not supposed to be applicable to to New Mexico, or to any future acquisi

ll of these countries, which can only be

ped by slave labor in some of its form hich, with a sufficient supply of Africa

would be made tributary to the great n of the United States, to feed the hun clothe the naked, and to establish peace ee trade with all mankind."

this kind advice on the part of Senator

Texas has responded in thunder tones,

By a majority of 8,000, it tells the Mis-

oi Senator that it will not invite an influx rican barbarism. So the agitation is

sippi in behalf of Texas is altogether

TISAN MALIGNITY.-The Baltimore Sur has affected neutrality in politics, and a

cter for decency and moderation, repro-

, from the stews of negro driving Democ-

a low attempt at wit at the expense umner, as follows:

HARLES SUMNER AGAIN. - A COAtemp

evidently an ardent admirer of the Massa-tts Senator, thus rejoices at the happy ef-

produced upon his shocked system by am-surgeons in Europe :

We are pleased to learn that Hon. Charles

ner is recovering. He is in Paris, where ad his spinal marrow taken out, scraped, ad in oil, and replaced, his muscular mem-

os operated upon, his nerves taken out, and replaced, and is in a fair way of re

rses and approves the cowardly and brutal

nism which has made an invalid of a Uni-

States Senator for three years past. The

is the chief organ and advocate of the new

rm movement in Baltimore, whose object

e suppression of Pluguglyism. It is evi-

pecial grounds; and if the ruffians belong

e "Democratie" party, they are cordially

sined by that journal in their outrages upon ety, and their victims made the butt of its

HE BALTIMORE REFORM MEETING .- The

more Reform meeting, called by two thou-

merchants and mechanics doing busi-adopted a preamble and resolutions which

trong language depict the lawless villainy

that its repugnance to ruffianism is base

He will resume his Senatoria

o be made south of the Rio Grand

an "help." He says:

aely bound.

wing articles:

Current Literature.

on of the Examiner.

ke use of them. This work will be combine principles and practice more aly than many of the books on agriculon. said to have prevailed, as il as a degree of enthusiasm and confidence the are the sure harbingers of success. The in use, and as a text-book for studen adopted is sound and well matured Parke Goodwin, from the Committee on Book. By Louisa Chandler Moulton. Nev Harper & Brothers. For sale by Taylor & Ma. ns, reported the following series. Third Book" is a pleasing collection of their unchangeable faith in the truth any of which, we believe, first appeared their unchangeable little in the train, and practicability of the principles and se enunciated by the National Republi-vention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of pers' Monthly. They are written with and graceful pen, and although not be-

any great marks of individuality in the d Slavery exceptional and local, and Government of the United States, in idle hour. Of these sketches, "The of its powers, whether executive, f Moses Grant" and "The Tenant of Brown House" are the best. On their d in form, to the generous and ne pearance, some years ago, they were rit of this important maxim. ook is well printed in large type, an

Resolved, That the Territories of the Cinted was are the property of the people of the lifted States; that the Constitution has con-States; that the Constitution has con pon Congress all needful rules and regu especting the said Territories, and tha thand duty of Congress, as the guar f their welfare, to preserve them free from all political and social nuisances, plarly from the infamous and deba tion of domestic slavery.

General-Charles C. Myers, of St.

rence. Orville W. Story, of Alle

Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie.

Many. Henry E. Davies, of New

Prison Inspector-David P. Forrest, of

ectany. k of Appeals—Charles Hughes, of Wash-

ed, That the countenance and support is been given to the Slave Power, by given to the Slave Power, by which calls itself the Demoas encouraged that dangerous and ligarchy to put forth schemes for nt by Congress of a slave cade for ies, and for the revival of the bar-man, and detestable traffic in Afriess of a slave cade for against which schemes the Republi-nereby pledges itself to contend with

unrelaxing energy.

That the Administration of the exent, James Buchanan, has been ughout by a reckless profligacy of , which has raised the annual e Federal Government to nearly ed millions of dollars; by extravagan ndred millions of dollars, to corrupt public sen-en important questions of foreign policy; tire, wanton, and disgraceful abs nent of the great principles of States Rights individual freedom, which are the distinct-

the General Government to set apart a portion of the public lands for the free use and occu a me public lating for the free use and occu-pation of the emigrant, in accordance with the posisions of the bill introduced into Congress at the last session by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylva-ia, which bill was supported by the Republi-

sent of our institutions, as well as our funda-sental guaranties—liberty of conscience, and quality of rights of all citizens.

esolved, That the Republican party regards the Canals of the State as a prolific source of walth and power, and that it is in favor of reing them as the property of the State, and used to their sale or alienation.

Solved, That the Republican party is in

for of the immediate completion and enlarge-ent of the Canals; and that inasmuch as the eport of the State Engineer and Surveyor bits the facts that all the Canals of the bibits the facts that all the Canais of the site, including the enlargement of the Erie, wego, and Cayuga Canals, can, in accorde with the original plans, be completed for a mparatively small sum, we deem it the duty Legislature to provide the means at its lved. That we are in favor of the payat of the floating debt of the State, as prowe arge upon the electors of the State to we of the provisions of the said act at the

solved, That the name and history of the can party, the exigencies which called note existence, and its equitable and just gnition of the claims and aspirations of all numbers, whatever may have been their poand partisan antecedents, all demonstrate it is an organization of broad and liberal s, to which any sincere opponent of the s of perfect equality, and that the Republi party will cordially welcome all who may er party divisions or differences. reading of the resolutions was attended applause. They were adopted unan-

The State General Committee was announce lat district-James Kelly, Benjamin F. Man-

e, and James W. Nye, of New York.
district—Rollin Sandford, of Kings; Mi len, of Orange; and F. W. Lord, of Suffolk. d district—John L. Schoolcraft, of Albany riles L. Beale, of Columbia; and Charles R. ichardson, of Rensselaer. 4th district—Thomas R. Horton, of Mont

ery; Edward Dodd, of Washington; and iam A. Dart, of St. Lawrence.
h district—John Wilkinson, of Onondaga;

hdistrict—William Smythe, of Tioga; G. J. arber, of Cortland; and H. C. Goodwin, o 7th district-S. C. Cuyler, of Wayne; Robert

Valkenburgh, of Steuben; and A. H. Wells 8th district—E. P. Reynolds, of Orleans; E. 6. Spalding, of Erie; and Mr. Bustol, of Onta-

the Tribune gives the following account of "Mr. Leavenworth was formerly a Whig, and

already served the State with usefulness distinction in the same office for which he nominated. Mr. Denniston was former-a ree-Soil Democrat; he enjoys a very high vitation as a man of business, and will ad-nister the important office for which he is brought forward with wisdom and efficien-Mr. Myers was also formerly a Democrat, ale Mr. Story was a Whig. Mr. Dorsheimer ned members of the Republican organiza-jhe was formerly a Democrat. Judge Davies, the candidate selected for the e of Judge of the Court of Appeals, is an

h has for some years past ruled that city mmittee to call on the Mayor, and request ustrious and pains-taking member of the Su-me Court of this city, to which position he elected by the American party. If we unappointment of the best men for judges elected by the American party. If we un-tand aright the speeches made in the Con-tion last night, he is nominated not as an tion, and a special police force to keep or They disavowed any party predilections. an, but as an adherent of the Republi rty; besides, the sense of the scidedly against any combination with scidedly against any combination with mericans. In point of learning and abiliadge Davies is fully up to the average of the leaves of the science o mas A. Hendricks expects to be nominate the Black Democracy of Indiana for the e of Governor of that State, and, in order rive confidence to his friends, it has been ed through the newspapers that he has rey objection that is likely to be urged thim is, that he has already taken ground he of the title of the State to the West to aed the office of Commissioner of the Land on Market property, and in the inter-lessees under that title. This objecce. We have it from good authority that

PUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN NEW

Republican State Convention of New "Mr. David P. Forest, of Schenectady cour ty, the candidate for State Prison Inspector, is one of the very fittest men in the State for that met at Syracuse on Wednesday of last and, after the usual preliminaries, nomithe following ticket for State officers: art of State-Elias W. Leavenworth

Anal Commissioner-Ogden N. Chapin, of

supporters of Slavery in its most outrageous pretensions. On the subject of the canals and the freedom of the public lands, they are full and satisfactory; while a cordial welcome is proffered to all those citizens of New York who may now desire to connect themselves with the Republican party of the State."

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY

Pacific coast between the American and British authorities is set forth in the following message from the British Governor of Vancouver colony THE SAN JUAN IMBROGLIO. GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

The difficulty which has sprung up on the

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Victoria, Aug. 3, 1859.
To the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of t
Colony of Vancouver's Island:
GENTLEMEN: I have to communicate, for your information, the intelligence of the landing of a detachment of United States troops on the island of San Juan avoyedly (see the island of San Juan, avowedly (see enclosures Nos. 1 and 2) for the purpose of forming a military post, and of asserting the sovereignty of the United States to that Island.

Having received no information from any quarter that the United States ever contenplated taking possession of any part of the disputed territory, while the boundary line remained unsettled, I am forced to believe the

tains instructions from the President of the United States to the Governor of Washington Territory, and displays in the clearest manner the conciliatory and moderate views entertained by his Government on the subject of the dispeatedly elected to the State Legislature in

Though the right of Great Britain to all the since the foundation of this Colony, been considered as a dependency of Vancouver's Island,

wise and considerate policy enjoins upon us the part of leaving so important a national question for settlement by the proper authori-ties, and of avoiding complications foreign to the views and wishes of, and probably embar-

ted States altogether disclaims such pretensions, and seeks at most to discontinue the joint right of sovereignty and domain in common with Great Britain. We may presume, from that circumstance, that the notice in question was framed in ignorance of the intention of the United States Government, and that the pretensions set forth will not be maintained.

# Items Telegraphed from Washington.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Postmaster General has received additional assurances from the parties under the Johnson Pacific mail contract, that they will be prepared to execute the service. United States vessels will render any

the present interests of the State, cannot be exaggerated. Let us take care that no effort is omitted which can render success certain.

"The resolutions of the Convention commend themselves to the favor of all but the besotted supporters of Slavery in its most outrogeous. ance in their struggle against the Reactionists. Americans in Mexico, however, utter their sur-prise that so much indifference is manifested in this country towards the Liberal party, who continue to be enthusiastically animated by nopes of success—the immediate want of money alone crippling their energies. Notwithstanding this, troops continue to be raised for operations against the city of Mexico.

Mr. McLane has returned without a treaty, but the matters in interest between the two

countries are such as to leave no doubt of an early accommodation. If Senor Lerdo had been in Vera Cruz, it is probable, according to the accounts from that city, that a convention or treaty would have been concluded.

Eight of the crew of the United States sloop Brooklyn had been tried for desertion, running away with the ship's boat, and leaving her away with the ship's boat, and leaving her among the breakers.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that Miramon had called a junto at the capital, to appoint a Vice President, or substitute, as he himself

countries are such as to leave no doubt of an

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

contemplates taking the field against General Degollado, who was at San Luis Potosi, organzing his forces, which amount to about 12,000

Hon. J. M. READ, OF PENNSYLVANIA .- The Chester county (Penn.) Republican puts Judge mained unsettled, I am forced to believe the late unwarrantable and discourteous act, so contrary to the usages of civilized nations, has originated in error, and been undertaken without the authority of that Government.

That impression is corroborated by a letter (a copy of which is here enclosed) from the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary for the United States, dated Washington, July 12, 1853, to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, which contains instructions from the President of the United States of George Read, a signer of the United States to the Governor of Washington ted States. A correspondent of the paper sets forth at some length the character and position should be buried with them.'" nephew of George Ross, another signer of that early life, and to other honorable positions, but Though the right of Great Britain to an tag-islands situated to the westward of "Vancou-ver" or "Rosaria" Straits is to our minds clearly established by the first article of the treaty of 1846, and though those islands have, that he has devoted his life mainly to the prac-

the last session by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, which bill was supported by the Republiasing to, both Governments.

Immediately on being informed of the landing of United States troops at San Juan, her kewled, has such, are entitled to the prompt, spetual, efficient, and fearless protection of the Federal Government; that, consequently, was dispatched to that quarter, and soon after a detachment of royal engine, about and reprobate the dectrine of the gesulf-ederal Administration which abandons the slopes citizens who may be sojourning in the same property of British subjects.

You will observe, gentlemen, from enclosure as mell ass or discrimant and that, rejecting as we do all class or discrimant and that, rejecting as we do all class or discrimant and that, rejecting as we do all class or discrimant and that, rejecting as we do all class or discrimant and that, rejecting as we do all class or discrimant and that, rejecting as we do all class or discrimant and that, rejecting as we do all class or discrimant and that, rejecting as we do all class or discrimant and that the discrimant of the principles of the Philadelphia is of San Juan, while the President of the United States. The resolution of Slavery into the Country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they re-deciate that Slavery is a domestic, local institution of the Country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they re-deciate that Slavery is a domestic, local institution of the South, subject to State law at least of the Country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they re-deciate that Slavery is a domestic, local institution of the South, subject to State law at least of the United States. The resolution of the Country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they re-deciate that Slavery is a domestic, local institution of the South, subject to State law at least of the United States. The resolution of the Country. Its letter and spirit they wil

"In March following, Mr. Read delivered at a town meeting in the Chinese Museum an elab-orate speech in favor of the immediate admis-sion of California into the Union as a free State, and responsive to the Pittsburg resolu-tion. In that speech, a copy of which I have now before me, there is the breathing of the which may annecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States; at the same time those officers have been instructed and are hereby prepared to assert the rights and maintain the honor and dignity of our sovereign and her dominions. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, James Douglas.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

1856 was waged — Mr. Read having disapproved of the repeal of the Missouri compromise act, joined the Republican party immediately upon its organization, and took an active part in the animated contest of that year—one of his speeches, delivered in Philadelphia on the 30th of September, was printed and circulated as a campaign document, and being a calm, strong, and complete exposition of the rights of Kansas and of the claims of free white labor, could not fail to be of excellent service.

"In 1858, he consented to be a candidate for "In 1858, he consented to be a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and under the united support, most willingly concentrated upon him, of all the branches of the Opposition, he was elected by a triumphant

service. United States vessels will render any protection which may be necessary in connection with the Nicaragua route.

The Government has received as yet no official information of the arrival of Mr. McLane in in this country, on board of the United States sloop of war Brooklyn. in in this country, on board of the United States sloop of war Brooklyn.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Post Office Department is not in the receipt of any new assurances from the nominal contractor for carrying the California mails, to the effect that he will fulfil his contract. The Department has no information of the establishment of a line by him to perform the required service; but if he fails, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company have offered to carry the mails from New York to San Francisco, via Panama, for the postages, which are rising three hundred thousand dollars an

by han to perform the required service; but we and, abbooch about any years of age, base we all the Famma Reliculat Company have offered in which his mind may be employed.

The seal the Famma Reliculat Company have offered in which his mind may be employed.

The seal of the Famma Reliculat Company have offered in which his mind may be employed.

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"On the whole, it is an excellent ticket; and the business of all earnest Republicans now is to take hold and secure its triumph. The importance of this election, not only in its bearing on the Presidential contest of next year, but on the present interests of the State, cannot be exaggerated. Let us take care that no effort is omitted which can render care that no effort is omitted which can render care that no effort is omitted which can render care that no effort is of the State of the State

MESSRS. FORNEY AND DOUGLAS .- The cenral organ of Senator Douglas, the Washington States, is very anxious to exculpate its favorite from the suspicion of having any connection er sympathy with the Free-Soil Democracy of Pennsylvania, who, following the lead of Messrs. Forney and Hickman, have bolted the regular Administration Democratic ticket in that State. The States says:

The States says:

"Colonel Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, asserts that Judge Douglas is no more responsible for the course of the Press than he (Forney) is for the course of Judge Douglas. We believe Col. Forney is correct in this respect, for while he opposes the regularly nominated Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania, Senator Douglas, in a speech at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday week, urged all good Democrats to support it, in the following language:

"'Were the Democracy of Pennsylvania now going to throw away the prestige of the old Keystone State, to forget their glorious history in the past, and to wheel into the ranks of Abolitionism, or modern Republicanism? If they did, it would be their own act, and not the

Abolitionism, or modern Republicanism? If they did, it would be their own act, and not the act of their opponents. The Republicans had no chance of success, except in the dissensions of the Democracy, and while he would never stand up against principle, or yield it for the sake of harmony, yet, in order to preserve the principles of the party, he would surrender any personal prejudices and hostilities he might have. [Good, and cheers.] The part of wisdom and patriotism was only to remember past quarrels in order to profit by them. Wherever there had been past issues that had

# FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from a private letter, dated Nice, Aug. 21, 1859.

\* \* \* On my way from Berlin to this spot, I had occasion to note the popular feeling spot, I had occasion to note the popular reening throughout Germany, and, to judge from what I heard, it is anything but favorable to Austria. This, added to the language held against the latter Power by Mr. Rechberg, may be the cause of serious difficulties, resulting in a total spit of Austria from Prussia and the rest of Germany. A similar result would have for a natural consequence the surrender by Francis Joseph of his interests into the hands of Louis since the foundation of this Colony, been considered as a dependency of Vancouver's Island, it is well known to you, gentlemen, that, out of respect to the construction that has been put upon that treaty by the Government of the United States, we have abstained from exercising exclusive sovereignty over them.

Convinced that any assumption on either side of exclusive right to the disputed territory would simply be a fruitless and mischievous waste of energy, neither detracting from, nor adding force to, the claims of either nation, wise and considerate policy enjoins upon us the part of leaving so important a national question for settlement by the proper authorities, and of avoiding complications foreign to the views and wishes of, and probably embarand successing the extension of Nebraska, against the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States. The resolution reads thus:

"" Resolved, That the Democratic party adheres now, as it ever has done, to the Constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they from the country. Its letter and spirit they are also nor destroy, and they re-device the Dukes of Tuscany.

people they claim to govern.

On the other hand, the people of these four States have, immediately after the flight of their rulers, proclaimed their annexation to Piedmont, and sent deputations to King Victor Emanuel, requesting governors from his hands. The King complied with the request, and, so long as the war continued, his commissioners. duestion was framed in ignorance of the linear tion of the United States Government, and that the pretensions set forth will not be maintained.

Entertaining such opinions, I have not failed to impress upon her Majesty's naval officers, now stationed at San Juan, the desire of her Majesty's Government to avoid every course which may annecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between states of the may annecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between states and responsive to the very control of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, that six years later found sympathy and accord in the ranks of the same doctrine, the King with the request, and, so the war continued, his commissioners for the same sty. Their presence in the same sty. Their States to proceed to a regular election, and select, through the popular vote, the party or parties by whom they would be governed thereafter. A general convention was formed, delegates were appointed from each State, and the convention confirmed everything previously done, and expressed their firm determination to remain united with Piedmont, and to resist, with all the means in their power, the return of the old dynasties in the States already named. The resolutions to that effect have been unanimously voted, and it is a positive fact that they will carry out the popular will, since immediate strong, with Garibaldi at the head. This brave patriot was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last warrant at the breaking out of and during the last warrant at the breaking out of and during the last warrant at the breaking out of and during the last warrant at the breaking out of and during the last warrant and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last warrant was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last warrant was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last warrant was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last warrant was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last warrant was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last warrant was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last warrant was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last war strong, with Garibaldi at the head. This brave patriot was, as all know, one of the best and most reliable generals of the King of Sardinia at the breaking out of and during the last war. After the signing of the preliminaries at Villafranca, he was offered, in addition to being continued in the command of his corps, a seat in the new Ministry; he, however, faithful to his plan of freeing his countrymen from bondage, declined all the advantages of his position, to join the people of the four States before named in the pursuit of their scheme of independence, and, as he could not take the command of, or organize, their troops in his capacipendence, and, as he could not take the command of, or organize, their troops in his capacity of a "Sardinian general," lest Victor Emanuel would be subjected to the suspicion of inciting the Duchies and Legations to revolt, he resigned his generalship, fought a great deal before he could cause his resignation to be accepted, and on the 14th instant reached Florence, to commence his glorious task.

His arrival, not announced by telegraph or otherwise, took every one with an agreeable sur-

A number of members of Congress are already engaging residences for the next session.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Mr. McLans, our Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having left Vera Cruz on the 12th ult. Our Government had previously granted him two months leave of absence.

Reliable accounts just received from Mexico down and beaten, and refrained from interfering lest his motives should be misunder.

would thus be able, gradually, to achieve by itself, and with its own army, the emancipation of the rest of Italy.

The text of Napoleon's amnesty granted on the 16th instant is as follows, viz:

"Full amnesty is granted to all persons condemned for political crimes and offences, as well as to all those against whom were taken measures of public security. Napoleon.

"Palace of Tuilleries, 16 August, 1859." It seems to meet with general approbation

and many political exiles are making their preparations to re-enter France. The misunderstanding between the Austrian and Sardinian plenipotentiaries at Zurich has been settled by the Austrian apologizing, and Sardinian withdrawing his challenge. Every possible care is taken to hush the occurrence.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE Halifax, Sept. 8 .- The steamer Europa, from Liverpool, with advices to Saturday ult., arrived here last night. The steamer Ocean Queen arrived out on the 25th, and the Persia on the 27th.

The news is not important.

The Zurich Conference.—The rumors from Zurich report some progress in the Conference and that a probable successful conclusion would be reached early in September. Sardinia refuses to accept even provisionally the annexation of the Duchies without consult ing the other Powers, particularly France. The

Italians, however, maintain a firm attitude in behalf of national independence.

A Berne telegram of the 24th says the French and Austrian plenipotentiaries have regulated the settlement of the affairs of Lombardy with the consent of the Sardinian plenipotentiary, and the arrangement was expected to be confirmed by the Sovereigns.

The affairs of the Duchies are to be treated

directly between the Courts of Paris and Vi enna.

Austria is said to have modified her instrutions to her plenipotentiary in the Zurich Conference.

England.—The trotting race near Liverpo

was won by the English horse Daw. The American horses, Jack Rossiter, Mountain Boy, and Dreadnought, obtained the second, third, and fourth places in the field of seven

Mr. Ten Broeck's two year old horse Umpi France.—The Paris Patrie, having uttered strong anti-Austrian sentiments, has in pursu-ance of official order informed its readers that t does not receive its inspiration from the Government, but expressed its own views only.

The London Advertiser's Paris correspondent says that engineers have been sent to survey the whole line of coast from Bologne to Calais, to fix a spoi for a scaport sufficient to contain a fleet of fifty transports, and that the Minister of Marine has notified subalterns that fifty transports, capable of containing two thousand men, must be ready opposite Duer by the sand men, must be ready opposite Duer by the commencement of the ensuing year. The writer says that a full confirmation of this statement has been telegraphed to the English Government. He conjectures an altercation with Belgium, to supply a pretext for a rupture with England. This was, however, regarded

between Tuscany, Bologna, and Modena, is stated to be to prevent the restoration of the fallen Governments, and lay down a basis of assimilation in institutions.

The National Assembly of Modena had been in the National Assembly of Modena and been in the National Assembly of Modena and been in the National Assembly of Modena had been in the National Assembly of Modena had

The National Assembly of Modena had been prorogued to the 23d, having previously unanimously voted decrees confirming the Dictatorship of Farini, and giving him full power to contract a loan of five millions for the erection of a monument to commemorate the vote decreeing the forfeiture of Francis V, and the annexation of the dominions to Piedmont, and charging the Dictator to negotiate with foreign the Powers for the restitution of political prisoners, which Francis V carried away.

Vienna letters express apprehensions of difficulties on the Italian question, and that it will not be settled at Zurich. They also give a report that the furloughs granted to Austrian a soldiers returning from Italy have been suppended, and that seven corps d'armee, out of twelve, will be retained on a war footing.

From China.—Advices from Canton say that a fleet of 190 vessels precede the English. annexation of the dominions to Piedmont, and

Petho, in case it should be necessary to force a passage to Pekin.

France.—The Liberals of France are disappointed at the number of eminent men declining to accept the amnesty. Their presence in France, it is contended, would be advantageous to the cause of liberty.

The French camp at St. Maur has been broken up.

peace.

Austria.—The Augsburg Gazette says the Austrian military schools will be completely reorganized on the model of those of France.

Prussia.—Prussia is said to be in favor of a European Congress.

Russia.—The Cabinet of St. Petersburg is said to be divided in opinion as to the Italian

ceed to Cherbourg, and pay a second visit to ceed to Cherbourg, and pay a second visit to the Chalons camp.

The Constitutionnel, in a leading article, says the Emperor will fulfil his loyal Villafranca agreement for the restoration of the former reigning Princes; but if he should not succeed

in reuniting the Princes and people in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either one or the other!

There is no change in Italian affairs. A deputation from the National Assembly of Modena had gone on a special mission to the Emperor Napoleon.

Modena had gone on a special mission to the Emperor Napoleon.

A speech of Count Muary had attracted considerable attention, being regarded as the enunciation of the views of the Emperor Napoleon. The Count endeavors to show that the English apprehension of a French invasion is groundless, and that France is desirous of cementing the alliance.

The Constitutionnel has an article repudia-

ting, in the strongest terms, the fratricidal policy of war with England.

The elections in Romagna passed off tranquilly. The Mayor of Parma issued a proclamation on his return from Paris, in which he says: "Napoleon said, Tell the population that my army shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will never the property of the says." and that I will not permit any other foreign Power to do violence against you." The Mayor Power to do violence against you." The Mayor adds: "These words make you the arbiters of

your own destinies."

General Garibaldi has resolved to maintain in strict discipline the army of Central Italy. In an order of the day, he says: "I will cause to be shot any man who calls himself a Mazzini man, Socialist, or even a Garibaldian. I will have none with me but soldiers and Italians." The Neapolitan Government has ordered the urchase of a large quantity of corn abroad.

The cholera was spreading along the shores of the Baltic.

of the Baltic.

The people of Naples were much excited, owing to the high price of corn.

An earthquake at Servia, Italy, had destroyed two hundred lives and injured numbers of per-

Mr. Charles Dickens is not coming to country, after all, if we may believe the *Philadelphia Press*. That journal is informed by a letter from London, that Mr. Dickens declined the "magnificent terms" offered by Mr. J. C. Evans, of this city, who went to London to en gage him to make a reading tour through the United States. "Mr. Dickens cannot afford at any price," adds the Press, "to leave England, and 'All the Year Bound,' for the time which his voyage and tour would occupy.

### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

From Utah.—St. Louis, September 10.—A special dispatch to the Republican says that dates from Salt Lake City to the 19th ultimo reached Atchison yesterday.

William H. Hooper, Mormon, had been elect ed Delegate to Congress from Utah.

Lieutenant Gray, with a party of forty-two
dragoons, had surprised a band of 150 Indians,

who were concerned in the late massacre emigrants on the California overland ros Twenty of the Indians were killed. General Johnston had sent reinforcements to Lieutenant Gray, in anticipation of an attack from the combined forces of the Indians. The store of Messrs. Miller, Russell, & Co., at Camp Floyd, had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$15,000.

NEWS FROM PIKE'S PEAK .- St. Louis, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch to the Bulletin says that the Denver City Express of the 2d had reached the Denver City Express of the 2d had reached Leavenworth. At a large meeting at the former city, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, embracing a detailed description of the gold regions and wants of the inhabitants; and praying for an Indian agency, a military post, and a wagon road from Denver city to Salt Lake city.

New York, Sept. 8 .- Contracts were exe in this city to-day, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Missouri River Telegraph Company, and the Missouri, Kansas, and Utah Telegraph Companies, by which the former Company had become the controllers of all the telegraph lines west of St. Louis; and arrangements are now in progress and ample means provided to extend the lines of the two latter companies, under the general superintendence of Charles M. Stebbins, Esq., from St. Louis to Fort Smith, five hundred miles on the route of the Butterfield overland mail, and from St Louis to Atchison and Utah. The latter is no in successful operation a distance of about 400 miles west of St. Louis, and the line to Californic next few months it may be reasonably antici-pated that the California and Utah lines will become the most important sources of exciting public intelligence.

Boston, Sept. 10. - The barque Armenia Boston, Sept. 10.— The barque Armenia, from Constantinople, which arrived here this morning, reports that while passing the Straits of Gibraltar she was fired on twice from the Spanish fort at Tarifa. The first fire was a blank cartridge, and the second round shot, which passed through her maintopsail.

desire to be annexed to Fiedment, it was proper to consult the allied Powers, and particularly France.

A number of distinguished Venitans have been sent as representatives to foreign Powers, and have issued a long address, saying that the conduct of Austria has not changed since the line. Captain Florence sprang upon an Indian Florence sprang upon an Indian in Captain Florence sprang upon an Indian ablest writers in the country on the Question hip. Captain Florence sprang upon an Indian who carried a club. At this point of the affair, Hall fainted. When he returned to consciousness again, he found that the tent was rifled of ts contents, and himself stripped of all of his clothing. Upon turning his eyes aside, he saw Captain Florence standing bound hand and foot about ten yards distant, and the Indians holding a council in their own language a few yards further off. In a short time they led

Captain Florence away, and soon afterwards and is the repository of a large portion of the most interesting speeches delivered in that body.

"The Indians had gone off with their prison-

for prime. Beef is dull and heavy; sales of TWO WORKS VALUABLE TO THE SICK 125 bbls. at irregular rates. Lard is steady; sales of 370 bbls. at 103 @ 111c.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Flour and Meal-There was only a mod

te inquiry for flour this morning, with limited ransactions, yet the sales effected were at an advance of 12½c. per bbl. on Saturday's rates, viz: 250 bbls. Howard Street super at \$5.12½ per bbl. We quote Howard Street Ohio and City Mills super at 5 @ \$5.12½ per bbl. We quote Ohio extra at 5.25 @ \$5.50, Howard Street do. \$5.50, and City Mills do. 5.75 @ \$6. We continue to We continue to quote corn meal at 4.00 (
\$4.12\frac{1}{2}\$ per bbl. for City Mills and Brandywing

84.122 per bbl. for City Mills and Brandywine. Rye flour is scarce at 4.25 @ \$4.50 per bbl. Grain. — The supply of wheat at market this morning was the largest of any day this season, reaching over 42,000 bushels, and most of it prime. The demand was only moderately active at Saturday's rates, except for good to prime grades, which were lower. Sales of white at 1.10 @ \$1.15 for ordinary, 1.20 @ \$1.25 for fair, 1.30 @ \$1.45 for good to choice; red brought 1.10 @ \$1.16 per bushel for good to Of corn, about 12,000 bushels offe and mostly sold—white at 80 @ 81c. measure, and yellow at 78 @ 83c. per bushel measure. Of oats, about 4,000 bushels offered, and sold at 32½ @ 34c. for Maryland. Of rye, 500 bushels offered, and partly sold—Maryland at 75c. ; we quote Pennsylvania at 85 @ 90c. per

bushel.

Provisions.—Bacon continues in active de-Provisions.—Bacon continues in active demand. Sales to-day of 200 hhds. sides, in several lots, at 9\(\frac{7}{2}\) @ 10c., and 75 hhds. shoulders at 7\(\frac{7}{2}\) @ 8c. per lb. Bulk meat—No sales to-day; we quote shoulders at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) c, and sides at 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) c, per lb. Pork—No transactions were reported to-day; we quote mess at \$15, prime \$11.50, and rump at 11 (@ \$11.50 per bbl. Lard—No sales to-day; we quote prime Western in bbls. and trcs. at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) c, 0. in kegs 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) @ 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) c., butchers' 11c., and refined 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) (@ 14c. per lb.

CINCINNATI MARKET. Sept. 10. — Flour unchanged. Wheat is steady. Corn dull. Provisions firm. Lard 16‡c.

DEATH. Died at Windham, Conn., August 22, HENRY, and, September 4, WILLIE, twin children of Roswell C. Smith and Annie G. Ellsworth, late of Lafayette, Indiana.

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the storm, maintained its posi-

tion, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Co-Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the Era finds twenty an...ong the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives, with whom it can consistently and heartily a

as a co-worker.

While the cause it has advocated has advanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that the Era, since the advent of the Republican Party, has suffered somewhat in its circulation. Influential newspapers, once in opposition, but now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred sen-

timents, naturally engross a large portion of Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capit By the latter line, which will soon open another section of about 200 miles, the Associated Press will receive very full reports of California news three or four days in advance of the arrival of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery the overland mail at St. Louis, and within the independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicit ed, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional patronage, has always been self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to retain a position gained by so much effort, and to continue to wield an influ-ence which, I trust, has not been exerted for

evil.

The coming year will be a critical one for the Republican cause. Strong efforts will be made to demoralize it, and accommodate it to the views of those, who, unwilling to suppor the Administration, do not yet appreciate the true nature or objects of our movement. Squat-ter Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conserva-tism, National Whiggery, are all working together for the construction of a platform, fro which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the Era be dispensed with at such a period?

Able contributors have been secured to our columns; and with pleasure we announce that we have engaged as Assistant Editor, DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, one of the

of Slavery.

The Literary Department of the paper will be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to our readers, for several months to come. The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps led a careful record of the proceedings of Congress

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor D. R. Goodloe, Assistant Editor.

J. G. Whittier, Corresponding Editor.

Vol. XIII. January, 1859.

The National Era is about to enter upon its Thirteenth volume.

Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Era was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the separate proportion of the purpose of asserting and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the separate proportion of the purpose of a service of the separate proportion of the Conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the separate proportion of the Conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the separate proportion of the separate proportion of the separate proportion of the Conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the separate proportion of the separate proportion of the separate for the separate for the separate for the suppress of the first separate for the first separate for the suppress of the first separate for the suppress of the first se

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INGTON TERRITORY - THE INTERESTS OF In the German Language. Fract No. 2. LANDS FOR THE LANBLESS .- Price

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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

OHIO POLITICS-SPEECH OF GOV-

We published last week a meagre and imper fect sketch of the speech made by the Governo of Ohio at Sandusky on the 16th ultime. We have since met with a full, though evidently not revised, report of the speech, and present below the portions of it with which the Republicans of the country at large will feel interest ed. In the quiet discharge of his duties as the Executive of one of the States, he has rarely had occasion to discuss the questions which en ter into the general politics of the Union; and the public will be gratified to hear from a man who played so distinguished a part in the great events which gave rise to the Republican

We have omitted his remarks in reference to local State affairs, with the exception of the defalcation of Breslin, the "Democratic State Treasurer. As the Sham Democracy with characteristic recklessness, attempted shift, or, at any rate, divide, the responsibility for that transaction with the Republicans of the State, their brethren in other parts of the Union will be interested in reading the clear and intelligent exposition given of it by Gov. Chase. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

I am here to-day, said Gov. Chase, for the purpose of discussing some topics which con-cern deeply the people of this State and the people of the Union. I am not here for the people of the Union. I am not here for the purpose of appealing to prejudice or passions. I am not here for the purpose of exciting mer-riment or provoking mirth, but I am here to speak of grave questions to serious men. I speak to you to-day, not as a partisan, but in a higher character. I speak to you as a citizen of Ohio, deeply concerned in whatever affects the welfare of the State. I speak to you as American citizens, having a voice—and that a potential voice—in deciding the destinies of our common country, and as men acknowledg-ing your final responsibility to God.

I shall speak to you first of some matters which concern our own State especially. I am not ignorant—of course, I cannot be ignorant— that the question which most absorbs public at-

that the question which most absorbs public at-tention is the question of Slavery. I cannot be ignorant that this is the great national question, by which political parties are to be divided, and by which the destinies of political parties are to

ed, and would demand, a differ- the Constitu which demand

ent settlement of the Slavery question.

This anticipation was in fact realized. Pierce was, as you know, elected; and Mr. but that new demands were to be made, and that he was to be the instrument by which the slave power was to enforce these new demands. Then necessarily arose this new division of not. parties. Many of the Whigs of the country had

stitution, there commenced new parties in our general affairs. Now, what do we see? We see Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soil men, men of native birth, men of foreign birth, men of all native birth, men of foreign birth, men of all creeds, standing together in this Republican organization, animated, as I believe, by the same principles, in the main, which animated the old Republican party in the days of Jefferson; and we see, upon the other side, Whigs and Democrats, and, I am sorry to say, some men who once stood in the front ranks of the men who once stood in the front ranks of the Free-Soil battle, united together upon the plat-

form of Slavery. This is the national division. Well, now, I said to you I should speak of our State affairs. I intend to do so, but thought it was worth while to call your attention to the coincidences of the division of our State politics with the division in our national politics,

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION. Our State affairs, as you all know, during the first four years of this period, since the adoption of the new Constitution, were under what is called Democratic rule; (I use the word Democratic, not because I think it at all dethe stance and in fact, but I use the term simply because it is the name by which they perfer to be named.) Our State continued under the rule of this new party from 1852 onwards for four years. What were the fruits of that rule?

our years. What were the fruits of that rule r [Here the speaker was interrupted by the expression of a desire that the meeting should

being, under the new Constitution, the first im-portant concern which would naturally engage the attention of the Legislature would be the subject of finance, the custody and disburse-ment of the public revenue, and the arrange-ment of taxation. We will, by reference to the records, find that under this Administration, or rather under this legislation—because the Leg-islature either directly or indirectly arranges the whole system of taxation—there was a rapid increase of the taxation of the State. We find, too, while the Treasury was thus filled from the

increase of the taxation of the State. We mind too, while the Treasury was thus filled from the taxation of the people, there was no legislation whatever, directed to the object of securing the proper administration of your public revenue. In other words, there was no legislation whatever for the regulation of the Treasury, in its receipt, safe keeping, and disbursement, of the public funds. That is unquestionable. Different men explain this thing differently. The Democrats say that there was a division in what is called the Democratic party, and that a portion of the Whigs went with a portion of the Democrats to defeat proper measures. Of that I have nothing to say, because I hold it for a certain truth that, when a party has a majority—a clear majority—in the legislative and administrative branches of Government, that party is responsible for the administration of the affairs of that Government. If that be not so, there is no use to have any organization whatever, and there is no responsibility at all. I take it, then, as a settled thing, which the common sense of all mankind justifies, that the

custody of all your revenue of every kind, as State Trensurer. Mr. Morgan was Auditor. Mr. Medill was Governor. As early as 1853, Mr. Breslin was suspected of mismanagement of the revenue of the State; he was suspected of using the public funds for his own private hanefit. What was it the duty of his associates hanefit. What was it the duty of his associates as is claimed by the slave power, just as soon which I do not benefit. What was it the duty of his associates in the State Administration to do? That is the question which I address to an intelligent audience. In my humble judgment, their duty was plain. It was to expose that misconduct to the people, to see to it, that he was deprived of the trust which he thus unworthily fulfilled. Upon that, I suppose there can be no honest difference of opinion.

What was done in point of fact? In 1853—
What was done in point of fact? In 1853—
What was done in point of fact? In 1853—
West was done in point of fact? One of the trust which he thus unworthily fulfilled. Indiana, and Illinois, to the slave States of the far West, or, as it suits their convenience, to any

not, speedily found that they did not settle it, they went on the same ticket with him, and but that new demands were to be made, and thus gave to his conduct before the people, althat he was to be the instrument by which the

Well, now, I have said what the legislation and administration upon this important subject actually was. As I have said, the Republican a finality, that they were not to be compelled to submit to anything more; and when they found that they were to be disappointed, and when many Democrats found that they also were to be disappointed, they came together with the existing Free Soil organization in a new party. The discussion upon the Nebraska bill signalized the origin of a new party, and the result of this discussion in the repeal of the Missouri prohibition ushered it into existence and consolidated it.

Thus you see, my fellow citizens, that at the time of the commencement, almost identical with our new existence under our State Constitution, there commenced new parties in our

The very moment the Republicans obtained the control of the Government, they sought to reduce the expenditures so far as was in their power. I cannot go into details upon that sub-ject, but if I could, I could explain it more minutely. They went to work to organize a system for the safe keeping of the public money. What was that system? It required that the Treasurer should take bonds from every depositary of the public money, in such sums and with such securities as would make the safe keeping of the money sure, beyond all question or peradventure. That was the original princi-

Well, all that I have to say in regard to this wen, an that I have to say in cash with system, because it has hardly had a fair trial—it existed only during the brief term of the Republican Administration, and only part of Republican Administration, and only part of that—all I have to say in regard to it is, that I believe, if the system had been adopted by the first Legislature which assembled under the new Constitution, that there would have been no defalcation to day to complain of; I believe if that system had been adopted—if, in addition to the bond of the Treasurer, there had been required of every depositary sufficient security to oblige him to keep the public money safe—there would have been no defalcation, and your public moneys would have been in a satisfactory condition all the while. Of that I have no tory condition all the while. Of that I have no

So much in regard to Republican legislation. Whether you think it was the best legislation or not, I don't undertake to say, but I think

the Governor called upon Mr. Gibson, and told him, "Sir, you are either a defaulter in point of fact, or you have wilfully concealed the default of your predecessor. No matter what horn of the dilemma you take, you have acted in a manner totally disregarding your duty to the State; and now one or two things are before you—either you must resign your office, and take your chance before the people or of the prosecutions instituted by the Attorney General, or I shall feel it my duty to cause an information to be laid against you immediately, and cause you to be arrested, and appoint a successor."

Mr. Gibson resigned, and a successor was appointed; and from that day to this, no man, be he Republican or Democrat, has ever complained of want of honesty and uprightness in the administration of your Tressury. I shall not make comparisons. You will make them. I shall leave the whole matter of comparison as far as these statements of legislation and administration are concerned, to you. \*\*

THE SLAVERY ISSUE.

In regard to the question of Slavery—for, as I said at the outset, although there are other questions of interest which it becomes an intelligent people to think of most seriously, there is still this great question of Slavery coming into our State and National affairs, which deserves serious consideration.

The Republican Legislature, knowing that the slaveholders claim the right to pass through the saveholders of the following the saveholders of the following the saveholders of the saveholders of the following the saveholders of the following the saveholders of the saveholders of

serves serious consideration.

The Republican Legislature, knowing that the slaveholders claim the right to pass through the free States with their slaves, and to hold

To refer again to this subject of Slavery in connection with the General Government. The connection with the General Government. The great object of the slave interest has been for many years to obtain the control of the Federal Government. That they have sought persistently for many years. For some time it did not attract the particular attention of the people. Of late years it has attracted that attention more and more, and it will continue to attract it more and more, until the people have settled the question for themselves, whether the General Government shall be used as the engine of the slave power, or for the benefit

Whether you think it was the best legislation which present the say, but I think the proposal present the interrupted by the expression of a desire the interrupted by the expression of a desire the interrupted by the expression of a desire that the two says, but I think any the expression of a desire that the two says and the packed it.

Then, fellow citizens, we come to administ plot in front of the building, and the spacked it.

Then, fellow citizens, we come to administ plot in front of the building, and the space of all legislation which preceded it.

Then, fellow citizens, we come to administ plot in front of the building, and the space of the building of the building of the building and the building that the building and the building and the building that the building and the building that the building that the building the building and the building that the bui

whatever, and there is no responsibility at all. I take it, then, as a settled thing, which the common sense of all mankind justifies, that the party which has a clear majority in legislation and administration is responsible for its legislation and for the administration of the Government.

This party neglected, during its term of four years—during the whole term of the first Legislature, which held two sessions, and during the work of the first Legislature, which held two sessions, and during the work of the first Legislature, which held two sessions, and during the whole term of the first Legislature, which held two sessions, and during the work of the first Legislature, which held two sessions, and during the two years of the succeeding Legislature, which held one session—to make any effective provision whatsoever for the safe keeping of the two years of the succeeding Legislature, which held one session—to make any effective provision whatsoever for the safe keeping of the two years of the succeeding Legislature, which held was ession.—To make any effective provision whatsoever for the safe keeping of the way for the composition of the succeeding Legislature, which held was ession.—To make any effective provision whatsoever for the safe keeping of the way for the composition of the succeeding Legislature, which held was ession.—To make any effective provision whatsoever for the safe keeping of the way for the composition where the safe keeping of the way for the composition where the safe keeping of the way for the composition where the safe keeping of the way for the composition where the safe keeping of the succeeding Legislature, which held was governed to the convicts of the lease of the purpose of being sent were rought to the safe keeping of the safe keeping of the safe that the purpose of being sent were rought to the safe keeping of the safe aggressions already made should not consent to these further aggressions.

Then, as I have said already, that will not

be all; but they will claim that slaves once intro-duced into the country may be sent into the free States; and you have, if not the African

ignores that this is the great anticolal question, by which political parties not be foreign and the second of the property of the second of the parties in the first of the first

immediately to cause a prosecution under arrest, and to bring about the appointment, under the Constitution, of a new Treasurer. That seems to me to have been the duty of the Governor and State officers. Did they do it? We all know they did not! We all know that these very State officers were nominated for re-election upon the same ticket with Mr. Bresling they went on the same ticket with Mr. Bresling they went on the same ticket with him, and thus gave to his conduct before the people, although they knew what he was doing, the highest sanction. Was that right? I think not.

The SLAVEHOLDERS' HOPE.

To refer again to this subject of Slavery in affairs, because I though them in portant. The very default of the united States, and to the courts of the United States, and to the to the courts of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, and to the to the courts of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, and to the to the courts of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, and to the to the courts of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, and to the courts of the United States, they repealed these laws, opened your jails, and sanctioned these laws, opened your jails, and sanctioned these laws, opened your jails, and sanctioned these laws, opened your officers in this business. I don't think that you approve of that.

I merely refer to these things to tell you how this question of Slavery comes right home among us upon the soil of Ohio, and that this controlled by the slave power, and which many powers and influence for a party whits you see it controlled by the slave power, and which many powers are the courts of the United States, they repealed these laws, opened your jails, and sanction

affairs, because I thought them in bortant, have devoted some to questions of h stional a ministration, in respect to economy because have thought it worthy of your serious conseration; but I am free to say to you the grequestion whether this country shall be ruled this slaveholding oligarchy, or by a free peopl such as stand before me, transcends in importance all these other questions. ple. Of late years it has attracted that attention more and more, and it will continue to attract it more and more, until the people have settled the question for themselves, whether the General Government shall be used as the engine of the slave power, or for the benefit of the people.

How have they sought to do this? By securing the nomination and election of such men for President as will use the patronage of the Government in their behalf, and thus control legislation. They have sought it also by the organization of the Supreme Bench. They have now five slaveholding Judges, while there are only four non-slaveholding Judges, while there are only four non-slaveholding Judges, while there are only four non-slaveholding Judges, while there are lection. Thus they have organized the Supreme Court to suit themselves. They elected their Presidents, and have control of the Government.

The state of the questions.

FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.

The reare other questions.

FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.

The void of the copies upon which I would like to speak—on that cry which men see fit, for their own interested purposes, to atter, that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not speak of that the Republican party is unfriendly to the for eign-born citizens. I shall not spe

WHERE WILL IT END?

Yet there have been gentlemen who have supposed that at some point of its career this slave power, which is the essence of despotism, was going to stop. Where can it stop? There is an irresistible logic of events as well as of reason; and this teaches us that despotism never ceases in its career of oppression until it has subjugated the whole people to its will. This slave power is not going to stop in its aggressions until it has obtained the predominance in the country.

In 1852, I said, and most of the people of the country seemed to think, that the slave power would be content by what is known as the compromise measures. Was it content? That was proclaimed as a final settlement of the Slavery question. Was it final? You know that hardly was Mr. Pierce inaugurated, hardly had that poor man repeated the cry of finality in his inaugural address, before he was told by the slaveholders, "We meant that it was final for the non-slaveholders, not for us. We meant that it was final for the only supposed that at some point of its career this slave power, which is the essence of despotism, was nother point to which also like to speak to you, because I was distal. I refer to the Homestead bil. The Republican party stands by the Homestead bil! the speak to you, because I was another point to which also like to speak to you, because I was distal. I refer to the Homestead bil! The Republican party stands by the Homestead bil! it is a great deal better that the public lands of the country should pass into the hade of settlers, that they should have all operating for remuneration, not to the price land, but to the increased wealth resulting from the settlers' industry. It is the policy of or party to take up those public lands, with le or no price, and cultivate them, the country should pass into the hade of settlers, that they should have all operating for remuneration, not to the price land, but the country should pass into the hade of settlers, that they should pass into the hade of settlers, that the

the election of the State ticket, and thus put your voice upon the side of Freedom and true Republicanism; all through the country you have got to do something more than fight your own battle. You have to fight for Freedom throughout the Union, for the example of this people will be potent in that struggle. Therefore I ask you, men and women, to take these things to heart, and not merely that you may do your duty, but that you may see that all your neighbors come up; that every man who can vote is brought to the polls; that the protest of Ohio against oppression, this fall, be, as I believe from all the signs that greet me it will be, more significant and more emphatic than it has ever yet been.

STOP! STOP!

STOP! STOP!

STOP! STOP!

STOP: STOP!

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OR FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO SECURE

THE JUSTICE OF SLAVERY IS CRUEL The Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky, writes

as follows, to the Free South, from Frankfort: FRIEND BAILEY: I am at the capital with my family, for a very short time. I came here chiefly to visit, cheer, and look after the condichiefly to visit, cheer, and look after the condi-tion of that colored woman whom I emanci-pated some years since, and who was last March sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for the term of three years, for the al-leged crime of attempting to entice away from Slavery a part of her own children. We found her in good health, cheerful, grateful to God for the comparative comforts that surround her. She has, in the providence of God, comforts be-yond her expectation, though she can read but

highest importance that the discipline should be reformatory in the highest degree possible. It is the interest as well as the duty of the people of Kentucky to demand this.

A strict discipline could be maintained, demanding regular physical labor, and yet a portion of each day allowed for moral culture—for the direct and personal labor of a faithful minister, who would be, not a mere hireling, but one who from special sympathy with convicts would choose the service—labor, not in occasional sermons, but personally with each one sional sermons, but personally with each one

forgetting, in his devetion, his own wounds, he sprang into the water, and, with his own lifeblood ebbing from his veins, succeeded in saving his owner from a watery grave. Captain Shaw has since died; but Isam still lives, a maimed and scarred monument to his generosity. May he meet his master in a better world. Gondon, Ga., Aug. 22, 1859. J. M. F. N. Y. Herald.

"The Abolitionists will say" that the noble character of "Isam," so far from furnishing an argument for Slavery, proves that he richly de-

argument for Slavery, proves that he richly deserves the freedom of which his master deprived him. Is there any need of saying more?—An-

The Crocket (Houston co., Texas) Printer contains the following items of intelligence:

"1. There has been quite a lively time here lately, hunting runaway negroes.

"2. An animated time exists with the churches in this town, among the searchers after

The Sun says: We certainly realize with sincere gratification the uniformity of feeling and sentiment expressed in the following paragraph by the American, after quoting the views of the Sun and Exchange:

"Here is common ground, upon which the Sun, the Exchange, and the American, can unite, and it shall not be our fault if the union for a purpose of the present the common state of the sun of

unite, and it shall not be our fault if the union for a purpose so necessary, so commendable, and so practicable, is not kept in good faith. We desire to free our city from disorder and lawlessness. We desire to have selected for office men who shall acknowledge some higher obligation to the people, some mobler rule of conduct than is found in mere party obligation—and, above all, we wish to subdue that intense facility of narty hitteries and parties. intense feeling of party bitterness and partisan alienation which has afflicted our citizens and magnified our evils, whilst it opposed the most insuperable obstacles to their cure. The movement now inaugurated has a healthy promise ment now inaugurated has a healthy promise of achieving, to some extent at heart, these desirable results. Already the spirit of lawlessness is qualling before it—already we find the public attention and desire closely directed to the purpose of securing is and proper men to represent them in the city says state Legals, tures. Already the barriers of prejudice and passion, which kept apart those who have a common intreast in redeeming the city from its subjection to organized rufhanism, are broken down, and men can consult as citizens whilst they continue to differ politically as widely as ever. The way is open to a cordial union for a common purpose—a purpose that all across.

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With this we congratulate our citizens that the good work goes smoothly on. It invites the co-operation of every good citizen, and by Monday next we hope no true man will stand aloud.

Chinese Christians.—The North China

With this we congratulate our citizens that the good work goes amouthly on. It invites the co-operation of every good citizen, and by Monday next we hope no true man will stand aloof.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS.—The North China Herald notices the marriage of a couple of Chinese Christians by the Rev. H. C. Wong, a Chinese minister, as the first instance in which all the parties concerned were atonce Chinese, Christian, and Protestant. The bride was entirely hidden under the red robes, crown shaped head-dress, and red crape veil, of the Ming dy-Chinese minister, as the first instance in which all the parties concerned were atonce Chinese, Christian, and Protestant. The bride was entirely hidden under the red robes, crown-shaped head-dress, and red crape veil, of the Ming dynasty, a costume which the Tartar conquerors have never succeeded in changing. There was music, and a profusion of garlands and

flowers.

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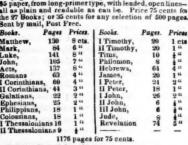
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most inappropriate possible for o pearance and manner. But, inste up with the sun, and in the ly among the flowers, but taking the vegetables, with such success the the vegetables, with steep the vegetables, was constrained to confess that the bad never looked to well or yield sub. As he became more families, and more accustomed to w to his offices without waiting to d to him, seeming determine nself constantly employed, and bensable to the farm. Thus cilla of her work in driving t and feeding them, someti stables for the kitchen, we &c., and during harvest v fulness and willing ade him a great favorite with ev

there was a sort of dignity abhough he was, that procured him peet and civility. None but the wase ever ventured to call hi seeming to recognise his claims By the end of summer, first-rate farm-hand. He was su apable, and could do as much aborers on the place. Lizzie's f as much, and assigned him the ble-bodied man, to which the tion, but, when he was abo full amount, he asked to ha is clothes deducted, and he was this point, that even Lizzie did a shject. Evidently he was dete Now, this vexed Miss Lizzie Now, this voxed miss Litza She wanted him to be under obli-she desired him to occupy the p protegé, one bound to her by e spect and gratitude, because, for

less, yet deserving, he owed to he even life itself. This was his s e first attracted her notice, and he first attracted her notice, and light in which she preferred to Hence, she was disappointed, dislarated, when she saw him so himself from such a relation, an only independent of her sympt capable of caring for himself, but in the pay back the debt he owe and intelligent service, reactes, and shift the obligations or theirs. Still more ting forced to recognise him their, hireling, and not a boomed her protogo and the way to lavish benefits,

was to be the GREAT CARE and for him. Truly grate action showed him to be ooked up to her with revere embodiment of the spi But he refused to make he declined becoming he kept before her eyes act, that he thought he had no ! ame beyond his place, and would was the mistress, he the hire his relation was a perpetual break down this barrier, Lizzie a long time, but break it do Oscar was not a hireling, and s tend to be. Proud! how it a

well as gave her pleasure, to see out of the way when visiters a he should be called upon to per of celler! And once, when there else by and he had to take a gen she vatched him from the par the raiter was departing. She s and slip a coin into the boy's ha she saw how Oscar's fac ow at first he seemed as if about man—then, recollecting hi low bow, while she noticed his ap with scorn. And that night oney to Priscilla, " to buy her ocks!" Yet he needed mon-scar did! Was this boy to re dener—a mere day laborer? In permit it—her conscience we much a perversion of Nature's plants. a most difficult task, and h, but she had resolved to elf, and referred her to the cter. Feeling that the boy him done, she had written to and the satisfaction it gave her them—she herself not needing firmation of her faith in him. I him how many inquiries she ow closely she had sought to meter and his circumstance

second and his circumstance were fully as desperate as he had no family—nothin all was chaos behind him—and hot trammelled. This entire full regard to the past pleased if the wished him to date his ay when he had dropped down become, at least potentially, he chair of her fortunes. As for the had read it aright except. she had read it aright, except She had under estimated his as coment she glanced at the lett catleman who had been Oscar' ap to the past year, and was still at, she felt a sense of her midled with wonder that an amount of the stilled with wonder that a stilled with wonder that an amount of the stilled with wonder that a still won in distinction

distinction and position. cata and industry, as he consistent as to a young man in his circutought of his is so passionate wish so fervently cherished, as limited an education, and become an indefatigable study at seen so young a man because it seen so young a man because i port himself, and was too a to me. Besides, his fath being one of those harm es who cause so much their families. Hard he arough life, and I could he were to be penurious.

pendence in life must be knows so acutely the value. If he lives, I do ome both a wealthy and Pray do not oppose his stizzie could wait now, fixed and with which to come the country of the second with which to come the country of t